BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,610—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

MAY

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

Prices from

Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve, "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch, "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle, "Glentromie", "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" — Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th May.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th " Tuesday.
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	9th "
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th "
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 30th April 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June 1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May, 1889.
BERMIDA	On the 8th June, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
bAMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	25th May
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,530	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 200	600	14th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels.	Tons.	Commander.	on or about
CLAN BUCHANAN	3,000	W. Millar	18th May.

THE Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGE.

MACIVER LINE.

S. S. "LYCIA," Captain FLETCHER, R. N. R., will sail for LIVERPOOL or PLYMOUTH on or about the 24th May.

Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess. Liberal allowance of Luggage. Fare Rs. 375.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Apply also to

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Shipping Agents.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m., on 12th May, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahreen, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 14th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN of Zanzibar's s.s. "MALACCA," will sail as above on MONDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DIABETES.

KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBUL.

THIS preparation has been well tested by the Medical Faculty in England, Germany, and the United States, and is the Remedy in all cases of Diabetes.

Its action is to prevent formation of Sugar in the system and so to stay waste; and cases are on record showing that under its influence the special restrictive diet, so obnoxious to diabetic patients, can be dispensed with.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

Season—1889.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—at most REASONABLE PRICES.

Our intimate acquaintance enables us to promptly Outfit for any Route.

RELIABLE QUALITY ONLY.

12½ Per Cent. Cash Discount.

Our Illustrated Price List by return Post.

TRAVELLERS' HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. OUTFITTERS

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to

WATERBURY,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD, OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.

A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.

Bottles.....Rs. 18 8 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 10 8 } cash.

GEISENHEIM.

Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.

Bottles.....Rs. 22 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 12 0 } cash.

STEINWEIN.

Of great fragrance, pure and natural.

Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz, cash.

HOCHHEIM.

A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.

Bottles.....Rs. 26 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 14 0 } cash.

NIERSTEIN.

Very soft and good bouquet.

Bottles.....Rs. 29 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 15 8 } cash.

LIEBFRAUMILCH.

A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.

Bottles.....Rs. 35 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 18 8 } cash.

JOHANNISBERG.

The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.

Bottles.....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 24 0 } cash.

SPARKLING WINES.

Superior Hock.

Delicate flavour & bouquet.

Bottles.....Rs. 39 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 21 0 } cash.

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.

The very finest wine of its kind.

Bottles.....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 24 8 } cash.

FINE MOSELLE.

Fine, full flavour.

Bottles.....Rs. 34 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 18 8 } cash.

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.

Very fragrant.

Bottles.....Rs. 38 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 21 0 } cash.

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.

Very rich, delicious bouquet.

Bottles.....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. „ 25 0 } cash

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	„ 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THE

HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8	0	to 16	8
Travelling Suits	30	0	to 35	0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45	0	to 55	0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48	0	to 55	0
Best White Shirt Bands	each		4	4
Do. do. Collars	„		4	8
Best Oxford do.	„		5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7	8	to 8	8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10	0	to 12	8
Dressing Gowns	10	8	to 25	0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each		6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair		6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz.		8	8
Superior Merino Socks	do.		15	8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do.		25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do.		30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair		3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz.		12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do.		15	0
Stout Merino Vests	each		5	8
Stout Merino Pants	„		6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	„		6	8
Warm Gloves	„		1	8
Warm Mufflers	2	8	to 3	0
Travelling Caps	from		3	0
Best Tweed Hats			4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz.		6	8
Best Linen Cuffs	„		10	0
Overland Trunks, best make,	from		27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux			40	0
Railway Portmanteaux			13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags			8	0
Soiled Linen Bags			5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags			28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from		13	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from		25	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from		25	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28	0	to 38	0
Ladies' Sun Hats			5	0
Overland Chairs			4	0

	Rs.	a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5	8
Money Belts, Pockets all round from	2	8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3	8
China Grass Slippers	1	0
Morocco Slippers	3	8
Brown Leather Slippers	2	12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5	8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2	8
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2	12
Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1	0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3	0
Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2	8
Travelling Pillows each	1	8
Resais or Quilts from	5	0
Scotch Maunds and Rugs „	15	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5	0
Metal Soap Boxes from	1	8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Leather Purses	2	0
Sovereign Boxes	2	0
Razors, ready for use	2	0
Shaving Brushes	2	0
Nail Brushes	1	0
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Hair Brushes	4	0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10	8
Nail Scissors from	1	8
Penknives „	1	8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths „	15	
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps „		8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6	8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles each	10	8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4	8
Waterproof Coats		8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4	8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon he widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Over whelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Stree Bloomsbury London.

CARRIAGE OR PALKI CLOCKS.

SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.

This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.

N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	186
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN HOSIERY.

AGENTS:

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,

BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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TO LET.—UPPER FLOOR, of an Upper-storied Bungalow, on Cumbala Hill, with all separate Servants' quarter and kitchen. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
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TO BE SOLD with possession on the 9th of September, the MANAGING PARTNER'S HALF SHARE of the CRITERION HOTEL and STORES, ZANZIBAR, now doing a large and lucrative business with every prospect of its increasing. The Managing Partner receives a good salary for his services and half Profits. Candidates with about Rs. 15,000, can apply to JOHN CRITERION HOTEL, Zanzibar.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
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FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Rates, Terms, and Conditions of the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Will be found satisfactory by Persons wishing to combine the security of a first-rate British Life Office with the advantage of moderate rates.

SECURITY OFFERED

Funds in Hand	£1,407,678
Subscribed Capital	1,620,315
	£3,027,993

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

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To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

137648

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
"LA MASCOTTE."

LA MASCOTTE .....MISS GRACIE PLAISTED.
PIPPO .....MR. CHAS. HARDING.

FRIDAY, 10TH,
MIKADO.

ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. G. T. TRIMNELL.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "OTHELLO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1889.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "DAMASCUS," arrived from MAURITIUS, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing she is the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th May 1889.

BASEL MISSION Balmatha Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand Washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made Cheap Stuff. Depot No 27, Hummum Street.

NOTICE TO HORSE OWNERS.

STOLBERG'S ECLIPSE OINTMENT for HORSES is the A-1 Remedy for Sprains, Rheumatism, Swellings, Sores, &c. It is also a first class Hair restorer. NO HORSE OWNER SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Price per tin Rs. 3-12.

AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (30) THIRTY per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1888 will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 14th May 1889, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 11th May 1889, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th to 16th May 1889, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May 1889.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th May 1889, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To Recieve and Adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1888.
2. To appoint Two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. CURRIMBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 29th April 1889.

N.B.—The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd to 8th May 1889, both days inclusive.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 124 OF 1887.

MANGAL RAGHOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, Coppersmith Street, House No. 3, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

v.

BOMONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY MISTRY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Fort, No. 7, within the Fort of Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 15th day of September 1887 it was ordered that the Plaintiff should pay to the Defendant the sum of Rupees 1,393-3-0 for taxed costs of this suit.

And whereas by an alias warrant of sale, dated the 12th day of April 1889, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiff in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say,

All that piece or parcel of land with a dwelling, house situate at Mazagon, Coppersmith Street, bearing Collector's old No. 133, Collector's new No. 1154, old survey No. 204, new survey No. 3182, containing by admeasurment 20 4-9 square yards and then it was bounded as follows:—On the East by a public passage and garden of Cowasjee Pallonjee, on the West by the Government vacant ground or public passage, on the North by a public passage and garden of Cowasjee Pallonjee, and on the South by a passage and vacant ground, and now on the East by the property of Hajee Cassum Joosub, on the West by the property of the Defendant Bomonjee Dunjeebhoy Mistry, on the North by the property of Hajee Cassum Joosub, and on the South by the said Coppersmith Street Cross Lane and partly by the property of Mahadoo Goolab.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of June 1889, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, and costs of and incidental to the application and order and the costs of the said warrant dated 12th April 1889.

The following is a list of the right, charges, and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

I. A claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rupees 18 for value of 3 square yards of land encroached upon and for Rupees 2-12-11, being arrears of ground rent on ditto for 17 years, from 1872-73 to 1888-89, at 22 reas per square yard per annum and for Rupees 2-3 for ground rent on 28 5-9 square yards on Government land at 12 pies per square yard per annum.

II. A claim of one Joao Antone, to whom the said property has been Mortgaged by the said Plaintiff under a registered Deed of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of October 1887, for the sum of Rupees 1,300, which said sum of Rupees 1,300 with interest at twelve per cent per annum is still due to the said Joao Antone as such mortgagee, under the provisions of the said Deed.

III. A claim of one Oodree, woman, wife of the said Plaintiff, on behalf of her infant son, Dewjee Mangul, in the said property on the ground that the said property is ancestral.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Defedant has obtained permission to bid at the sale, and to set off the amount of the purchase money and the debt due to them on the Decree one against the other.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith, when the lot is knocked down, to a purchaser, other than the Defendant, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser, other than the Defendant, to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 7th day of May 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKER YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Defendant.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 6; interleaved, Rs. 7.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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INDIAN NEWSPAPERS for PERUSAL or SALE to Subscribers in Bombay, Allahabad, Calcutta, Lahore, Madras, and their Suburbs.

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The "Pioneer" on day of issue.	24	18	12	48	36	24
The "Englishman" do.	24	18	12	45	36	24
The "Civil and Military Gazette" on day of issue..	24	18	12	48	36	24
The "Madras Mail" do.	15	10	6	30	20	12
The "Madras Times" do.	15	10	6	30	20	12

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N.B.—For Papers which are published in the morning, the First delivery is at 6 a.m.; Second, at 12 noon, and Third, at 6 p.m.

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NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be the confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."
FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, " " 35; " " 4-0
ROYALS, " " 40; " " 4-8
SPECIAL LIGHT WEIGHTS FOR "HOME" CONSUMPTION.

Possessing the peculiarly distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"
MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By direct Importation.

A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
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HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
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Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

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PRESENTS FOR SENDING
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TIPARA JAM, OR THE INDIAN GOOSEBERRY.
MANGO PRESERVES, DRY GINGER.
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FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
NO. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS
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THE CYCLOSTYLE
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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS, at Rs. 1-12, 1-10 and 1-6 per lb. are the FAVORITE TEAS largely consumed by REGIMENTAL MESSES, and OFFICERS of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICES throughout India.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c., Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps, Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

MONSOON RATES, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.—GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, Bombay.

MONEY PURSES.—A Nice Assortment of New Novelties to hand yesterday. Also Blotters, Photo Frames, Music Rolls, at Cheap Prices—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TUTOR WANTED at Sattara to teach 4 English Children up to Matric.—Qualifications, and Terms to be posted to DADABHOY NICHOLSON, Poona.

WANTED.—A Foreign Certificated CAPTAIN, CHIEF OFFICER, and a Second Class Marine Certificated ENGINEER. Apply to KHATAO JEEVANDASS and Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate.

WANTED.—An ENGAGEMENT, by the Superintendent of one of the largest Printing and Stationery Concerns in India. Highest testimonials, would prefer a share in a healthy and growing general business. Apply to NEMO, care of Post Master, Lahore.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home. Charges moderate.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

TO LET, Airy Offices, Shops, and Residence in Apollo Street, opposite the old Secretariat. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-1; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Waiters, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

ARAB HORSE WANTED, about 14 to 14-2, must be sound and thoroughly broken to saddle and harness. Address, "T. W.," care of this office.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-; Postage, 4 annas.

TO SPORTSMEN.—FOR SALE, pair of very fine Greyhounds (Dog and Slut) Price moderate. Apply to J. ALBARN, s. s. Othello, Prince's Dock.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved Provisions, Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—MORENAS, and Co., General Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

STRIPED SILK NETS.—A splendid choice of these Rich and Cool Fabrics for Evening Dresses, new designs and in all light fashionable shades.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR THE HOT WEATHER.—A very fine and varied assortment of elegantly designed Iced Water Jugs, ranging in price from Rs. 35 to Rs. 80. They also form most suitable Presents.—MACKAS & Co., Ld., opposite the Clock Tower.

FOR SALE.—Chestnut Arab PONY "Bengal" height 12-3½ (W. I. T. C. Certificate) age 5½ years. Winner of the Lilliputs at the last Kamptee Races. A good Jumper. Sold only as owner has no time to race him.—Apply to T. R. WYNNE, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Circular-fronted Brougham, Grand C and under-spring Barouche, Stanhope Phaeton, all with Pole and Bar. By Best English makers, just landed ex "Deepdale." Apply to HEAD & SON, Coachbuilders, Queen's Road, near Churney Road Crossing.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvements and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price. Re. 1-8; postage, anna.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the Year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1889.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth Characters (European and Indian), 33 years, from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter, and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop (300 hands), also Carriage and Wagon Shops, including Saw Mill (400 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler, and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th May next, Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 tons of old iron rails, double-headed section of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Warl Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the Undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's premises.

Payment must be made before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th April 1889.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 3 for 4 p.m. exact time.

All that piece of land, with the factories, workshops, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32, 21 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st May, of 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good-will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last 15 years, together with the engines, machinery, tools and plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. Crawford, Lynch and Owen, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for Liquidators.

Bombay, April 22, 1889.

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READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

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TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

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Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs.	800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	"	800
Do. 20 "	"	200
Lamps for arc lights	"	60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.

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GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.
Apply for circular.

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£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's extra dry	" 36 0	" 38 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ..	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leistrauenmilch	" ..	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ..

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	" 36 0
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Do. Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 28 0	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	" 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ..	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 28 0	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montroc's***	Rs. 18 0	" ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ..
E. Sime & Co.'s	" 19 0	" ..
A. Dolignon Fils & Co.	" 24 0	" ..
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 30 0	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	" 37 0	" ..

BURGUNDY.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	" ..
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	" ..

From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	" ..
" " "	" 22 8	" ..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	" ..

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	" ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 6 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 5 12

From TUBORGS FABRIK KER'S

First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	6 4	" 6 0

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	" ..
Ditto ditto ditto	" ..	" ..
Chartreuse, Yellow	63 0	" ..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. to 3l.	0 13	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs	2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 13
French Beans	" ..	" 0 12
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 12
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 12
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
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Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Damascus (s), from Mauritius. Yesterday :—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee ; and Recta (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Ataka (s), for Havre and Liverpool ; and Hopetown (s), Genoa and Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Damascus entered and the s.s. Juno left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Worsley Hall entered and the s.s. Ataka left the dock yesterday.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,918 ; daily average, 163 ; total of new admissions, 891.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Lookmanjee Sumsoodeen, a petty merchant, was yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, Head Foreman of the Goods Department of the G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder, before Mr. P. Ryan, with making a false declaration of goods for despatch from Wari Bunder to Hydrabad on the 1st instant. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

THE S. M. RAILWAY.—The Southern Mahratta Company's line is complete, and Bangalore is now connected by rail on the western side of the peninsula with Bombay. Engines ran for the first time on Wednesday over the new-made section of the line near Hurrihur. Material trains only are running at present, but the line will probably be open for regular traffic at the end of this month or beginning of next.—*Deccan Herald.*

A WARRANT CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Mr. Dinshaw Davar, on behalf of Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawalla, applied for an adjournment of the case brought by his client against Mansing Becher. Several of the defendant's books had to be examined. Mr. Davar said that Mr. Dhairyavan, who appeared for the defendant, had no objection to an adjournment. Further hearing of the case was postponed till the 21st inst.

THIEVES FROM HYDERABAD.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court Hyder and Cassum, who had committed a theft of property at Hyderabad and were arrested in Bombay, were placed before Mr. Cooper at the instance of Inspector Butterfield. The Magistrate stated that a telegram had been received from the Resident at Hyderabad intimating that warrants against the accused were on way by post and asking for an adjournment. The case was adjourned till the 21st inst., the accused being remanded to jail.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Mazagon respecting the death of a Hindoo man, name unknown. Deceased was apparently a mendicant about 30 years of age. His body was found floating yesterday morning in Nawab's Tank, Mazagon. The body was dressed in a dhotur. There were no external marks of violence on it. A battakee was beaten throughout the town, but no person came forward to identify the body. An open verdict was recorded.

B. V. R.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening commencing at 6 o'clock :—

Overture.....Die Grossfurstin .....Von Flotow.
Quadrille ...Olympia .....W. Williams.
Selection ...La Regina di Golcunda...Donizetti.
Gavotte .....Muriel.....Amillon.
Aria.....From op : Gerusalemme..Verdi.
Valse .....Swinging .....Edward Silva.
God save the Queen.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The body of Lieutenant T. Vachell, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, was last evening interred with military honours at the Sewree Cemetery. He died at the European General Hospital yesterday morning of enteric fever. The funeral left the hospital at 4 p.m. and arrived at Sewree at about 5-30. The usual escort and carrying party were furnished by the 2nd Gloster Regiment. The 4th Bombay Rifles furnished the firing party, who fired the usual number of volleys as the body was lowered into the grave. The funeral was attended by many of his brother-officers and friends.

ROBBED OF HER ALL.—A Hindoo woman named Gunga, who was a passenger by the British India steam-ship Karagola from Kurrachee reported to the police that at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, when the steamer came alongside the east wharf of the Prince's Dock three of the passangers, who were Brahmins, said to her : "Sit quiet and we shall leave the ship together." About five minutes after she missed her box, which contained about Rs. 1,000 worth of jewellery and Rs. 55 in cash. The Brahmins had disappeared also, and them she suspects as the thieves. The unfortunate woman, it would appear, has no friends in Bombay, and was *en route* for Zanzibar to join her daughter.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Yesterday morning Amin Ebrahim was going along the public street with a bundle of thirty pieces of wearing apparel, which he represented to be his own property. A policeman stopped him on suspicion, and the clothes were afterwards found to have been stolen by Amin Ebrahim from the room of a dhobie on the second storey of a house in Lohar Chawl. Amin was yesterday placed before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court at the instance of Inspector Hiscocks on a charge of theft of the clothes, the value of which was roughly estimated at Rs. 15. Accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THEFT OF A COT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a policeman doing duty in Bhendy Bazar stopped on suspicion one Sadoola Abdoola, who was carrying a cane cot to a mosque, he said, where his employer was engaged at his prayers. The policeman, doubting the correctness of this man's story, detained him. Soon after a Mahomedan, a repairer of old chairs and couches, turned up and claimed the cot. He said it belonged to a customer and had been placed on Monday evening against the outer wall of his room in Telli Moholla. Sadoola was charged with the theft of the cot before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday at the instance of Inspector Butterfield. He had been in jail once before, and was now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Hawkins' Hotel, Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with the death of James Chapple, aged about 48 years. Deceased was a mechanical engineer, and had been living as a monthly boarder at Hawkins' Hotel since 1st January last. Deceased left the hotel at 9 a. m. on Monday and returned at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon, apparently under the influence of liquor. It was noticed that he had a bruise on his forehead when he got out of the victoria at the hotel door, and then he walked into the verandah and ran up against a glass window, breaking two panes. He was carried up to his room, when water was thrown on his head and he was then left alone. About 3 p.m. a hamal of the hotel, who was kept to watch the deceased, told Mr. Hawkins, the proprietor of the hotel, that the deceased was looking very pale. Mr. Hawkins just got to the bedside, when deceased expired. The verdict was that the death of James Chapple was caused by heat apoplexy.

PLEASANT EVENINGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—On Monday last a concert was held in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Colaba. The attendance was very good. Mrs. Summerfield played two pianoforte solos, "Souvenir de Martha" and "Voices from the Hills," which were greatly appreciated. Miss L. McGuire sang in a sweetly plaintive manner "Home they brought her warrior dead" and also contributed "Fiddle and J." Mr. W. S. Shaw, bass, gave two good songs, "The Arab's Farewell" and "The Flowers of Home." Mr. T. Stephenson created great amusement as well as giving moral instruction with two recitations, "Ellen McJones Aberdeen" and "Look at the Clock." Mr. T. Redmayne, who possesses a fine tenor voice, sang "Before the Shrine" and "Shipwrecked." Mr. F. Barnett, tenor, did full justice to "The Old Brigade" and "Balaclava," giving "The Midshipmite" as an encore. He also contributed a very amusing recitation, "Miss Pipkin's Parrot." A very sociable evening was brought to a close by the chairman, Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck thanking all for their kind assistance.

A TRIPLE CHARGE.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Sumboo Mahadoo was charged by Inspector Robert before Mr. P. Ryan upon three separate charges of theft of property consisting of carriage lamps, whips, wearing apparel, candlesticks, looking glass, books, &c., of the collective value of Rs 90, the property of a Mrs. Trott, residing at Dewjee Lane, Girgaum ; the Church Mission Society's church at Girgaum ; a dhoby residing at Forgett Lane, Malabar Hill, and a Mr. John,[1] residing at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill. The accused, it appears, had recently been committing a series of thefts since the 19th April last about Malabar Hill, Chowpatty, Girgaum, and the adjacent localities. On Saturday, the 4th instant, the police, who were instituting inquiries into the several thefts, observed the accused endeavouring to dispose of two whips, a portion of the stolen property, at the Null Bazaar, when he was arrested, and the greater portion of the stolen property was subsequently recovered from the several persons to whom accused had sold them. The accused was convicted upon the three charges and sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A COAT AND TURBAN.—At the instance of Inspector Dillon Khatao Goeul was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday with the theft of a coat and turban, the property of Ghella Meghraj. The complainant has his firm's shop on the verandah of a house at Mandvie Bunder, with a godown adjoining it, and he lived upstairs in the same building. He retired on Monday night about 10 o'clock, leaving his coat and turban hanging on a peg in the shop. Soon after midnight, the prisoner was observed coming down the shop with the coat and turban, while another man, apparently a friend of his, was standing below the verandah. In defence the accused stated that he was sleeping in the street near the shop, that he was awakened about midnight, and accused of theft by the servants of the complainant. It appeared that he lived in Bhendy Bazaar, far away from the spot where he alleged he was in the habit of sleeping in the street. On his room being searched, a piece of silk and some silk handkerchiefs, suspected of having been stolen, were found. He had once before been in jail on a charge of theft. Prisoner said he had witnesses to call, and the case was remanded.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE ON FIRE.—We learn that on Wednesday last the down mail-train, shortly after leaving the Ruk junction station for Madeji, one of the third-class carriages was observed to be on fire. The passengers who occupied the carriage gave as loud an alarm as they could to attract the attention of the guard and brakesman, but their cries were of no avail ; and when they found themselves in so awkward a plight, they took to the footboard, where they thought they would be observed, and it so happened that they were seen by the brakesman, who at once communicated with the driver. The driver, however, could not well stop the train, owing to its being near the Madeji station, and took the train on to the water column. On the burning carriage being taken to the water column, it was found that there was an insufficiency of water, and consequently the driver had to detach the burning vehicle. Two of the passengers are said to have fallen out of the carriage, and what became of them is not known. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown, but the railway authorities are said to be instituting a strict enquiry into the matter.—*Sind Gazette.*

A BORAH'S COMPLAINT.—A Borah writes complaining against what he terms the high-handedness of the Cambay police and other durbar officials. As an instance, he tells the following story :—On the 15th of April, being the Mahomedan holiday called Subrath —a day on which Mahomedans indulge in displays of fireworks, as the Hindoos do in Dewali, on the eed, the Darooga Abun Meya issued circulars that no fireworks were to be allowed in the Horwar talooka on the occasion. Many respectable families had fireworks in store prior to the eed, and on that day a lad fired off some fireworks on an open plain. Meanwhile a road inspector came and ordered the boy to discontinue. Immediately after this the said inspector's son came and abused other respectable boys who had not joined in the setting off of the fireworks and slapped them on the face. Then he went and brought the police, and these respectable boys were arrested and maltreated by the police. The Borahs on interfering were also arrested. They were brought before the Police Superintendent, to whom they offered bail, but were refused. The Borah community, being aggrieved, sent over to Dr. Saifoodin, G.G.M.C., and besought him to represent their case before the Dewan and release their comrades on bail, but the Dewan refused. The deputation then had recourse to Mr. Fazul Hoosein, Durbar Customs Collector, who urged upon the Dewan that it was a festival day, and the prisoners ought to be set at liberty, but the Dewan refused him also. The Borahs then formed a deputation, numbering about fifty or sixty men to go before the Nawab Saheb. The Dewan, hearing of this, sent for Doctor Saifoodin and Mr. Fazul Hoosein, and liberated the parties on bail to the amount of Rs. 200 each. After this the Borahs engaged the services of a vakil to represent the case before the Nawab Saheb and the Political Agent.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION LOTTERY.

THE public subscription for the Paris Exhibition Lottery Bonds took place on Monday (15th ult.) In order to ensure reaching the window at which applications were to be received, large crowds assembled in front of the principal banks at twelve o'clock next night. People bivouacked all night in the street, some lying on the pavement rolled up in rugs, others sitting on the kerbstones, and many stretched on the ground with nothing to protect them except their great coats or shawls. The subscription involves no risk, as there is certainty of repayment, besides the chance of lottery prizes of 100,000 fr. and smaller sums. By an ingenious arrangement of the Credit Foncier, sanctioned by Parliament, each of the 1,200,000 bonds of 25 fr. has attached to it twenty-five Exhibition tickets, so that the purchasers can use or sell these tickets, and thus get the full value for their 25 fr. Besides this, they have the chance of eighty-one drawings of lottery prizes, and even if they do not win, their 25fr. will be repaid them, by drawings spread over ten years. The scheme, moreover, is sufficiently favourable for the exhibition, which has consequently released the association of guarantors from liability for the quota for which they originally became responsible. At three o'clock, when the Credit Foncier was closed, some hundreds of persons were turned away disappointed. Seven million Bonds were subscribed for, the number of applicants being about 1,100,000.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

A CURIOUS story reaches *Vanity Fair* from Berlin that the Emperor of Austria has only been prevented from abdicating by the paternal command of the Pope. A month ago the Emperor had quite made up his mind to surrender the reins to his nephew—for whom it is currently believed that he entertains neither affection nor respect—and both Taaffe and Kalnoky tried in vain to turn him from his resolve. They applied, therefore, to the Pope, who at once wrote a letter which had the desired effect. This is the story, and it certainly has an air of probability about it, for Franz Josef has aged greatly since his son's death, and has lost all the zest he formerly had even in the mere drudgery of government. Once the most hearty and zealous of rulers, he is now languid and indifferent. As a consequence, Ministerial troubles are multiplying and intrigue is flourishing. The state of the health of the Empress, too, is deplorable, the symptoms of mental derangement have become very pronounced since her son's death, and the doctors say that if there is not a change for the better soon in her general physical condition permanent insanity will be assured. She has many delusions, one of them being to dandle a sofa cushion, which she thinks is her own new-born baby. This is the form in which a disordered mind has reproduced the regret of her saner moments—that the Emperor has not another son to replace the one he has lost. At one time she used to wish over and over again that she might die, so that the Emperor might marry again. I fear (adds the writer) that the poor lady's mental condition is now well-nigh hopeless, for she is of the same stock as the two mad Kings of Bavaria—past and present—and she has always been excitable and eccentric.

A NAPLES correspondent writes :—The Italian papers report that an electric theodolite, which indicates with mathematical precision the position of an enemy's ship, whether at anchor or in movement, has been set up at Maddalena. The battery, which defends the island of Caprera, is situated in a valley separated from the sea by a high hill. On this is placed electric machinery communicating with the battery. There is also a very small "panorama" indicating the position of hostile ships, their direction, their distance from the battery, and the point to which the firing should be directed. The gunners do not see the enemy, but aim high, the balls passing over the hill. On the other hand, the enemy, having no means of ascertaining the situation of the hidden battery, cannot return the fire. The inventor of the machines is one of the heads in the engineers' department of the army, and has gone to Maddalena to direct the installation of the machinery.

MONTE CARLO.

THE Rev. Henry Sidebotham, in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes :—

I often wish I had kept a record of the different reasons which have been given for the necessity of a sojourn at Monte Carlo ; but I am well within the mark in saying that, if all these reasons were based on fact, the climate of Monte Carlo must embrace qualities of the most extraordinary and opposite kind. It is at once the warmest and the most bracing climate on the Riviera. It possesses every good quality of Algiers, Biarritz, Pau, Hyeres, Cannes, Nice, Mentone, Bordighera, San Remo, and Alassio, without one of their defects. In short, it pleases people to follow the advice of a few fashionable physicians, when they give them a prescription so much to their taste, and they are glad to shelter themselves under the plea of medical necessity.

QUIET SECLUSION *vs.* VICE.

It is generally represented that these unfortunate health-seekers, who are thus left without a choice, pass their enforced residence in quiet seclusion, and completely ignore the character which is commonly supposed to atttach to the place. I am inclined to think that this is a mistake. A few days ago I was told by a friend who had been distressed at the residence at Monte Carlo of a family of the class of which I am speaking, that they had said that they were simply under the doctor's orders among many of the quiet people who now go there simply for health. A few days later a gentleman, who called upon me for the first time, remarked to me that he had been at the previous Thursday concert, and had sat behind this family, who had been present the whole time, and that he had observed how greatly they had enjoyed the music. I believe that many of the physicians who send patients to Monte Carlo do so in ignorance of the real character of the place, and something might be done to bring home to them the serious responsibility which they incur.

EPISCOPAL WARNINGS.

The Bishop of Gibraltar, soon after his consecration addressed a letter to the chaplains of the Church of England on the Riviera, in which he set forth in plain and forcible language the evils of Monte Carlo, and by his desire this letter was read to all the congregations of the English churches. In 1882 he issued a second letter on the same subject. I believe that the Bishop of Gibraltar rendered a great service to the English congregations by these letters. If the effect has not been lasting, I fear, the fault may be found to rest with the clergy. I can answer for it that both at the time and ever since his letters have deterred numbers of people from going to Monte Carlo while many, to my personal knowledge, who used to go there desisted from going in consequence of his appeal. I therefore venture to think that the first duty of the clergy is still to follow up the leading of the Bishop of Gibraltar, and to speak plainly to those "for whose souls they watch as those that must give account," of the terrible evils of Monte Carlo and the duty of all Christian people to abstain from going there. There remains this difficult question. Have the circumstances of the place so altered that the Bishop of Gibraltar should be asked to take any steps to establish a chaplaincy at Monte Carlo ? The evils of which I have spoken as existing at Monte Carlo cannot be denied. What would be the effect of establishing an English chaplaincy ? I believe that it would give an air of respectability to this abode of vice, and would greatly increase the number of visitors to Monte Carlo, and thus play into the hands of the directors of the gambling establishment. I know of several families who have come away from Monte Carlo, entirely because there is no chaplain there licensed by the bishop. Would it have been desirable to keep them there ? Is it our duty to warn people against going to Monte Carlo ? If it is, can it be right to do anything which will encourage people to remain there ? If there were manufactories, mines, workshops, or any legitimate cause which compelled a number of English to live at Monte Carlo, the case would be different : but *no one* is obliged to live there, and even those who do not go there for gambling, go chiefly for the sake of the amusements provided by the gambling establishment. If London doctors send their patients to Monte Carlo, their patients *are not obliged to go.* Many people who are ordered thither have sense and principle enough to refuse.

IMMORALITY AT NICE.

I am sometimes told that the immorality at Nice is as great as at Monte Carlo ; but the case of Nice is very different. Nice *is* very corrupt, but it is a large city, and existed before, and quite apart from its present corruption ; which is chiefly due to the influence of Monte Carlo : but Monte Carlo only exists to be corrupt, and I believe the only right line for us to take is to say to all who go to Monte Carlo, "Come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean thing." Can nothing be done ? I believe that much might yet be done to arouse the consciences of the English people, and to evoke a healthy public opinion on this subject. I think that if a short forcible letter from the Bishop of Gibraltar were read in every English church in the Riviera on some appointed Sunday in Lent, and if the clergy at home would at the same time preach on the evils of gambling, it would have some effect. I think also that if a mission could be held at Monte Carlo by some earnest and experienced missioner, such as Canon Body, it could not fail to produce good. But it needs an exceptional man for the work. The whole arrangements should be made from outside Monte Carlo, and no contributions or offertories should be accepted from those residing in the place. I would venture to add that it would be inexpedient to have any celebration of the Holy Communion, but to make the services entirely of the character of a mission. I should be thankful to see the experiment tried. But the practical difficulties are great. The difficulty of finding the right man, who is willing and able to go there ; and the difficulty of finding a place in which the mission could be held. Would any hotel-keeper allow services to be held in his hotel, the effect of which would be to take people away from the place ? And this in truth seems to answer the whole question—a mission the effect of which would send people away from Monte Carlo would not be tolerated for twenty-four hours. Regular services, provided by a licensed chaplain, in which no especial mention was made of the gambling and the immorality of the place, would simply lull to sleep the consciences of those who attended them, and encourage them to gamble and enjoy the music, for six days in the week, feeling that they had fulfilled their religious duties, and had succeeded in the achievement of serving God *and* mammon. We should remember that the refusal of the Bishop of Gibraltar to sanction the establishment of an English chaplaincy at Monte Carlo has been a standing protest against the evils of the place. If this protest is withdrawn, I fear, that the cause of religion and morality will suffer.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT has submitted to the American Congress a special report on the statistics of the laws relating to marriage and divorce in the United States from 1867 to 1886. It appears that while the increase in population from 1870 to 1880 was 29·4 per cent. the increase in divorces was no less than 79 per cent. In the number of divorces during the whole 20 years (1867-86) Illinois takes the lead with 36,072 ; Ohio comes next with 26,637 ; Indiana granted 25,193 ; Michigan, 18,433 ; Iowa, 16,564 ; Pennsylvania, 16,020 ; New York, 15,355 ; Missouri, 15,278 ; California, 12,118 ; Texas, 11,472 ; and Kentucky, 10, 248. Of the 328,716 divorces granted in the United States for the 20 years covered by the report, 216,733, or 65 per cent. of the whole, were granted to wives and 111,983 to husbands. The cases of cruelty in which wives sought divorce were as 7 to 1 ; of desertion 1½ to 1 ; and of drunkenness 9 to 1. The husband sought divorce for unfaithfulness of the wife in 38,155 cases, while the wife obtained a divorce in 28,480 cases for unfaithfulness of the husband. The cause for which the greatest number of divorces were granted was desertion, being 126,557 or 38 per cent. of the entire number. Commissioner Wright says that the divorces granted for drunkenness, numbering 13,843, by no means represents the total number in which intemperance is a serious factor. In a few representative counties it was proved that intemperance was a direct or indirect cause in more than 20 per cent. of the whole number of divorces granted in such counties.

HUGE FIRE IN VIRGINIA.

A WOOD in Patrick County, Virginia (says a *Central News* telegram from New York), caught fire on Friday night last, and the flames finding plenty of food, spread rapidly until they extended over a vast area. Through Friday night, Saturday, and Sunday, the fire raged with fury over a piece of country ten miles long and four board, and woods, houses, barnes and other farm buildings were consumed like paper. At least 100 cattle were roasted in the terrible furnace, whilst smaller domestic animals perished in unnumbered hundreds. It is feared, too, that not a few persons must have died in the flames. One such death is known and several persons are missing. Three hundred dwellings have been burned to ashes, and 100 families are rendered destitute.

PROPOSED POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTES IN LONDON.

THE report of the Charity Commission just issued gives an account of their proposals as to the distribution of the proposed new Polytechnic Institutes in London. The Commissioners stated that if the map of London be looked at it will be found that, if the projects under contemplation with regard to these institutes are realised, there will be, on what may be called the southern line from east to west, four Polytechnic Institutes ; one at New Cross, one in the Borough-road (with the Victoria Hall in Waterloo Bridge-road as a semi-independent branch), one at Battersea (at or near the Albert Palace), and one in Chelsea. Along the central line from west to east there will be the Regent-street Polytechnic, the Clerkenwell Institute, the Finsbury College (under the management and supported by the City and Guilds Institute), and the People's Palace ; and all these institutes, though not easily available for the southern side of London, are, by great high roads, very accessible from the larger part of the northern district. If, in addition to those already mentioned, three institutes were established in the neighbourhoods respectively of Kentish Town, the southern portion of Islington, and the central part of Hackney, it would not in our view be found necessary to give in these last so large a development to the very expensive side of technical training, which must, to a great extent, be supplied by the institutes along the central line ; and they can be both founded and maintained at a more moderate cost. The Commissioners add : We are not insensible to the fact that provision of a similar kind is needed in the West for the region lying between Notting-hill to the southwest, and Hampstead to the north-east, and perhaps also for the extreme western parts of Shepherd's-bush and Hammersmith ; in the north, for the neighbourhood of Upper Holloway and Hornesy ; in the east, for East and West Ham to the north of the river, and for Woolwich to the south ; and in the south, for South Brixton and Camberwell ; and the claims of some of these localities have been pressed upon us. We have been compelled, however, to govern ourselves by the considerations that the fund at our disposal, taken by itself, is altogether inadequate to meet even well-established claims ; that, regard being had, not only to the origin of the fund, but to considerations of practical convenience and utility, the movement must proceed from the centre outwards ; that to embrace within our operations too many institutions would be to endanger their success by starting them on insufficient resources ; and that the interest taken in the matter by any locality, as indicated by its active co-operation and substantial help, is the best guarantee for a vigorous and efficient conduct of the undertaking in the future. We are, therefore, compelled to regard some even of those which we have indicated as the more pressing claims as matters with respect to which we must exercise a careful judgment before giving them a place in our schemes. With respect to others, we cannot even regard them as within the scope of practical consideration ; and we can only commend to the wisdom and liberality of the future the undoubted needs which we shall be compelled to leave unsupplied. It is necessary to add a few words on some aspects of the proposed institutes less immediately connected with technical training. The age for which they are primarily designed is that of commencing manhood, and there is no age for which, physically, mentally, and morally, a provision for wholesome recreation is more needed. Such a provision forms, in our view, an essential element in these institutes, but none the less we are of opinion that it is desirable, and indeed essential, that the educational influence should predominate, for we believe that serious practical work will alone keep recreative pursuits sound and sweet, and give to them the necessary moral tone. We propose that so far as possible the benefit of these institutes shall be extended to both sexes ; but with reference to this point it is necessary to observe that the field of technical instruction is, in fact, much more limited in the case of women than of men, and that we cannot hope to provide on an equal scale for both sexes. Technical instruction has been referred to as that which is chiefly in view in these institutes. It is that for which there has been hitherto the least provision, and that which most immediately concerns the working classes. But not only has instruction, both of a commercial and of a more general kind, an educational and an industrial value for them, but it is both required and provided in the institutes of this nature which are found existing ; and it would be a serious hindrance to their success, and deprive them of much of their usefulness, if these subjects were excluded from their teaching.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British ss Damascus, 2,327 tons, Captain A Douglas, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Mauritius with a cargo of 10,112 bags of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

THE British s s Hopetoun, 1,365 tons, Captain J Prentice, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo and Mr S Canzio as cabin passengor.

THE British s s Recta, 1,912 tons, Captain J R Lowe, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,550 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbonr yesterday morning from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mr J Allen, Captain Amedroz, Mr Kennedy, Mr Kirunburgh, Miss Rowbatham, Clerk, Narren Bulwant, and 673 deck passengers.

THE British s s Ataka, 2,371 tons, Captain F Newell, sailed yesterday for Havre and Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Dr and Mrs Cullen, 2 Misses Cullen, Major Thomson, and 5 children, Miss Sigel, Mrs Church, Captain Caws, Captain Ross, and Major Rose.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rohilla	3511	M. de Horne	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Roumania	..	.....	B	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Damascus	..	.....	C	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Buchanan	1921	Millar	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Iran	2136	Delargy	E	E Bates & Co.
,, Cuba	1301	Agnew	H J	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Indrani	2337	Burkill	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clio	1779	Rea	L	F. Muir & Co.
,, Werneth Hall	2600	Millard	M	Edward Bates & Co
,, Juno	1567	Skinner	O	W.&A.Graham&Co
,, Deepdale	1715	Sharp	Q	John M. Heyn & Co
,, Labourdonais	1274	Sibilet	Ibis	M. Maritimes & Co
,, Othello	1931	Mundy	Ibis	F. Muir & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
,, Peninsular	..	Orman	1	P. & O. Co.
,, Indra	2333	McGill	2	K. Nixon & Co.
,, D. Balduino	3044	Canepa	3	F. Bozzoni.
,, Bisagno	1499	Cognasso	4	F. Bozzoni.
,, Tanjore	1401	G. Raffin	5	H. Cassum & Co.
,, Soamdra	1691	Black	6	M. Mackenzie &Co.
,, Amphitrite	2186	Lemesich	8	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Pandora	1781	Costanzo	9	A.-H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Amana	2049	Kilgour	10	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Ataka	2571	Newel	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Hopetoun	1365	Prentice	13	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Peveril	1974	Burgess	15	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Falls of Inversnaid	1709	Bardo	16	W.&A.Graham&Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Damascus (s)	Douglas	Mauritius, April 27.
7	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, April 4.
	Recta (s)	Lowe	Cardiff, March 27.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Ataka (s)	Newell	Havre & Liverpool.
	Hopetoun (s)	Prentice	Genoa & Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yester day:—
Steamer Strath Clyde, for Antwerp.
,, Peninsular, for London, &c.
,, Damascus, for London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Townsend, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Madras.

MAY 7.

Wyllie, Lieut, Ms, 1st Cav H C, on leave, from Hingoli.
Amedroz, Capt, 2nd K O. Yorkshire L I, on leave, from Quetta.
Cullen, Brgde Surgeon, Civ Surg, on furlough, from Khundwa.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 3.

Warden, Capt, Commt Dept, on priv. leave, to England.

MAY 6.

Forster, Capt, Bo, 7th Bo Cav, on leave, to Poona.

MAY 7.

Cullen, Bde Surgn, Bl, C W Surgeon, on furlough, to England.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 7.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—52 reams paper and 3 cases envelops, Moosabhoy Adumjee and Sons.
Deepdale s—50 gallons neatsfoot oil, R M Cheesgar and Co ; 16 cases oilmans stores, S Pestonji and Co ; 160 cases candles, L Ebram and Co.
Govino s—400 cwts coal tar, M Ebrahim.
Asia s—25 cases school slates, S Essajee.
Alhena s—41 bales old newspapers, O Tyabally ; 11 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co ; 300 casks cement, Warden and Co ; 30 casks cement coal, Greaves Cotton and Co ; 50 barrels pitch, E Allybhoy.
Rohilla s—150 boxes candles, E Sumsoodin and Co ; 25 cases provisions, T Sumsoodin ; 100 cases matches, A Shankadum ; 20 casks zinc paint, N Sarafally and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—10 casks zinc chloride, E Ebramji.
Clan Sinclair s—15 cases bleaching powder and 2 drums caustic soda, A Hassum.
Asia s—10 drums chloride of magnesium, E Ebramji.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cuba s—40 casks fire-clay, S S Narielwala.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 cases medicine, Treacher and Co ; 60 reams brown paper, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Deepdale s—65 cases glass, The Bombay Co Ld.

FROM HONGKONG.

Khiva s—10 kegs alizarine dye, The P and O Co.
Kashgar s—200 hogsheads cassia lignea, and 10 boxes of vermillion, C Ebram ; 218 baskets sugar-candy, J Peerbhoy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Asia s—15 cases tobacco, The National Bank of India.

FROM MAURITIUS.

Landaura s—2,012 cwts sugar, V Ebrahim and Co ; 433 cwts sugar, H N Md Aboo Sahib.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—1,748 casks asphalto, M Ebrahim ; 100 cases sulphur, M Noorbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania s—4,618 dholls coir yarn, T Lowji ; 2,550 cwts sugar, H E Durham ; 450 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Werneth Hall s—15,690 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,060 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersey ; 130 bales hemp, D Bhimji and Co ; 1,050 cwts myrabolums, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ataka s—50 bales hemp, F Fischer and Co.
Iran s—25 bales wool, H Kheeldass ; 110 bales cotton, and 110 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 55 bales hemp, L Narrondass ; 55 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 40 bales wool, B Boga ; 49 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee.
Clan Buchanon s—250 bales cotton, G Narsey ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Indra s—80 cwts gum Arabic, W Gamjee ; 350 cwts dry ginger, K Khoosal ; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld ; 70 cwts gum Arabic, A H Cassum and Co.
Damascus s—150 bales coir yarn, S Lowjee ; 17 bales tanned skins, E Gamjee and Co ; 902 cwts myrabolums, and 22 cwt nux vomica, S Ramjee ; 100 cwts myrabolums, J Samjee ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 51 cwts gum Arabic, S Ranchordass ; 21 bales tanned skins, H H Sidick ; 12 bales tanned hides, S G Shirazi ; 32 bales tanned skins, H M Abba ; 15 bales skins, H C H Gunney ; 6 cases bristles, Beiert Katz.
Peninsular s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 495 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 600 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 183 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 48 cwts fishmaws, A Joosub.

FOR HULL.

Clio s—1,999 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 4,002 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 3,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Indrani s—1,980 cwts wheat and 500 cwts mustard seed, J Fachiri ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Arara s—3,600 cwts wheat and 2,103 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.
Amana s—31,989 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.
Falls of Inversnaid s—150 cwts copra, M Ebram ; 1,904 cwts rapeseed, and 6,598 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ataka s—1,999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Knight of St George s—56,000 cwts wheat, 9,541 cwts linseed, and 1,450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Cuba s—372 cwts rapeseed, L Nupoo ; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 109 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 4,656 cwts rapeseed and 499 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,500 cwts poppyseed and 2,611 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hopetoun s—1,120 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Indra s—2,801 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 1,550 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
D Balduino s—999 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peveril s—550 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 5 bales tanned skins, L Chuttoo.

FOR VENICE.

Peninsular s—2,500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Strath Clyde s—355 bales cot

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1889.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of mill sown timber of various sizes, suitable for many varieties of works, in lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, Mahaluxmee, opposite the Hindoo Temple, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China, Japanese and majolica flower vases and jars, carpets, a handsome strong built victoria, a handsome powerful bay Arab horse, set of harness, cow giving four seers of milk with calf, a first-rate upright iron grand pianoforte by John Brinsmead and Sons, London, made expressly for the climate of India by order of Marcks and Co., Ld., a first-class instrument with transposing mechanism, folding harmonium, violin, a first-rate table clock with glass dome, going one year, by Marcks & Co., Ld., &c., the property of C. MARCKS, Esq.

Catalogues are published this day, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 35, Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Battalion Mess, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture of the latest designs and best make, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, first rate oilpainting, Hink's table and hanging lamps, China flower vases, a handsome polo-cart suitable for cab, 14 hands, by Keen and Heath, Farnham, set of brown English leather tandem harness, sets of English-made plated and brass mounted harness, &c., the property of Captain L. L. STEELE.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, the valuable stock-in-trade of Messrs Hajee Mahomed Hoosein and Co. consisting of China and Japan earthenware of all sorts, Japanese lacquerware, silk, screens and fans, Persian carpets, &c. &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of old iron, steel, leather pieces, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, May 8, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR MESSES. HOTELS, WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

SALE of 30 quarter-casks celebrated "Ardgour" Whisky.

On MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order and on account of whom it may concern, the following:—

Landed ex s. s. "Lord Londonderry."

D & Co. in diamond 1-30=30 quarter-casks "Ardgour" whisky (will be sold by single casks).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 8, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COALS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Clarke Buhdar, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Moosa Vullee—

500 tons Davison's West Hartley coals, landed ex s. s. Ataka.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 30, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a large-size microscope on stand, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, fish bowl with fish, a handsome strong-built victoria, a powerful Henbitten grey Arab horse, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of J. DAWSON, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong black Australian mare, very quiet, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned—

2 second-hand boilers, 20 + 6.

A lot of fire bars, &c.

The above is at present lying outside the Victoria Dock, near the Dock Gate.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT TARWADI, MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns, crotons, roses, palm, eucharis, orchids, begonias, stephanotis, &c., &c., the property of Major GERALD MARTIN.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse, goes in saddle and harness, very quiet.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand office palanquin shigram.

1 strong second-hand victoria, with removable coach-box.

1 handsome strong English-built double-seated brougham, by Kesterton, nearly new.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 103, Frere Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and crockery ware, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of C. SHARP, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property known as the "Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court," situate at Hornby Row, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th May next, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house erected and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 431 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by a public street, on the south by a messuage or dwelling-house now or late the property of Ruttonbai, and on the east by a lane now called "Jamsetjee Lane," and formerly called Ragoonath Dadajee's Street, and on the west by Hornby Row, and which said premises are situate in the sub-district of Fort, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and are now occupied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, May 8, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case white mulls,
2 " " handkerchiefs.
1 case coloured cotton flannel.
1 " superior brown half-hose,
1 " white cambric.
3 bales grey shirtings.

On account of the concerned—

ex s. s. Khiva.

U A W—10 kegs of alizarine.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the B B and C I Railway Co's Goods Station, at Carnac Bunder—

About 244 bags grain sweepings.

AUCTION SALE of OLD MATERIALS, &c., at the G I P Railway Company's Store Yard, Parel.

Messrs MENESSE and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m, in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Store Yard, Parel, a large quantity of old materials, consisting of packing-cases, crates, old casks, iron cans and drums, old telegraph wire and materials, cast-steel files, scrap iron, broken glass, indiarubber and leather cuttings, old clothing, woollen and cotton cloth cuttings, waste paper, old office furniture, harmonium and sundry miscellaneous articles.

Lots now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF PADOWS AND BUTTELA.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the liquidators of the Victoria Landing and Shipping Agency, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m., at Tank Bunder, where they are now lying, the undermentioned Buttela and Padows belonging to the Agency:—

Buttela or Padow Vithul Prasad, of 98 candies, No. 4125.
Padow Cullian Prasad, of 99 candies, No. 2835.
Padow Dhunprasad, of 122 candies, No. 3789.
Padow Darria Dowlutt, of 81 candies, No. 847.
Mahagary Darya Mauj, of 82 candies, No. 4307.
Padow Sooryabaa, of 88 candies, No. 3773.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BHOOLESHWUR.

The undersigned will, under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Datubhoy Ebrahim and at the risk of the mortgager, Girdhariajee Tricumjee Maharaj, sell by Public Auction at the premises, the following properties in two separate lots on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house and other buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Bhooleshwar Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring in length from east to west, 71 feet or thereabouts, and in breadth from north to south 20 feet or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Collector of Bombay Municipal Taxes, under Nos. 192 and 193, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the property of Ranjee Tersey, on the south by the property of Ranchorjee Bawa, on the east the property of Gopal Keshowjee Maharaj, and on the west by the said Bhooleshwar Road,

The premises above described will be put up for sale on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at a place called Candalla near Bhooleshwar, in the sub-district of Bombay, fronting towards the west side of Bhooleshwar Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by a passage and the property of Luxmibai, widow of Bhugwan Vithull, on the west by the public road called Bhooleshwar Road, on the north by a public road called Third Bholwada Road, and on the south by the property of Daya Becherbhai, containing by admeasurement 174 square yards, and assessed under the Collector of Municipal Assessment, formerly under No. 146 and now under No. 191.

The premises above described will be put up for sale on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Thakurdass Dharamsi and Cama, Solicitors, at their office No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, May 8, 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 7.

A further advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 99, making a rise of ½ per cent. since last Wednesday, is reported by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening, which also states that £200,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. Silver was 1-16d. per oz. higher at 42⅛d.; but Rupee Securities remained at £67¾ for Fours and £70⅝ for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling loan was unchanged, at 109½. A lakh and a half of extra Wire Transfers on Bombay was sold by the Indian Council yesterday at 1s. 4 7-32d., which is the rate obtained for the extra sales last Friday. Hongkong Bank shares were £1 per share higher, at £53. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged, at 87½; Exchange on London was slightly higher, at francs 25·23½.

Wheat was flat in London yesterday, and the price of Club No. 2 to arrive via Suez was 3d. per quarter lower; but other quotations come unchanged. In Mincing Lane Linseed was firmer and Calcutta seed to arrive via the Cape was 3d. per quarter higher; but this is the only change reported, Bombay seed being still quoted at 39s. to arrive. Rapeseed was firm, but with little doing, and last week's prices are repeated for both the descriptions quoted.

The price of Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-16d. per lb. yesterday in a quiet market, the total sales having reached only 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats, the market for these having been steady, but quite unchanged. American Arrivals were 1-16 lower in all positions, excepting the most distant, in which the decline was 1-32d. only. The Manchester Market has been quiet.

In New York the spot price was unaltered at 11 3-16 cents; but August Futures were down 12 points, at 10·86 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were rather less than last year's on the same day, but greatly in excess of those for the year before, the comparative figures for the three years now standing are as follow:—

	1889	1888	1887.
Monday's Receipts	5,000	6,900	1.500
Two days' ditto	8,000	1 ,900	2.900
Since 1st Sept. 1888	5,400,000	5,265,900	5,134,800

The adverse influence from the ruling markets which affected the staple here yesterday in the volume of business and the feeling of buyers has to-day made itself felt in prices, which have declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in a quiet market. Although rather more has been doing than was the case yesterday, business has been upon a comparatively small scale, the reported purchases not summing up much more than 1,500 bales, consisting mainly of Karanja at Rs. 219 and Indore at Rs. 214½, but including some Dharwar at Rs. 226-7 and a little Western at Rs. 218 per candy.

Wheat.—Neither the firm tone of the market nor the advance in prices which we reported last evening has been maintained to-day, and only a moderate business has been passing, while *Dehi* descriptions have receded one anna per cwt. At closing the feeling was steady at our quotations, say:—

	Rs.		Rs.
White Pessy 91 per cent...	4-12-9	to	4-13-0 per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	4-12-0		
No. 1 Club Delhi	4-11-0		
Red Delhi	4- 4-0		
Hard Yellow.....	4- 7-0		
Red Ahmedabad	4- 7-0		
Hard Red	3-14-0		

Seeds have again been taken to a large extent, and the market remains firm in tone, but no further change has taken place in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follow:—

Cotton	17,040 bales.
Wheat	63,063 cwt.
Linseed.....	13,212 "
Rapeseed	15,788 "
Gingelly	3,057 "
Poppyseed	2,629 "
Groundnuts.....	692 "

Freights are dull. Under pressure to place tonnage, rates have declined again, and Freight can now be had to most good ports at 18s. to 17s. 6d. per ton, and occasionally even less.

Exchange.—Strengthened by a good local demand for money, and by the little improvement in silver reported above, this market has been firm to-day at an advance of 1-32d in ready Bank Bills, Wire Transfer and 3 months' sight Credits remaining at yesterday's closing rates; but there has been very little business doing. Credits are quoted for the mails of the 17th and 21st instant at 1s. 4 5-16d. and at 1s. 4 9-32d. for the 28th idem. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 4 7-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 3-16d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight....1s. 4 9-32d.		"
Credits do. .....1s. 4 11-32d.		"
Francs do. .....1·72½		"

Government Paper has been steadier to-day though still with little doing, and Fours for cash had returned to par, while for the two next accounts 100 3-16 and 100⅛ to 5-16 are quoted. For 4½ per cents. the nominal rate is 103⅞ to 104.

Shares have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 10 in Queen Mill shares, at Rs. 885; of Rs. 5 in Framji Petit, at Rs. 615; and Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 962½. Hindostan are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 615.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	999
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	999
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	146

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,120
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.....	{1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	}10 p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	158
Bapt Co., d.....	625		135	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	5.0	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	5 / 82xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,400
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	850
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs	18
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	4
Komp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	150
Marcks & Co., Ld....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	390
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	95
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.....	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	220
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	380
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	114
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	9
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,300	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	166
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 / 40
M. M. Mody & Co.....					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

SECONDE—May 1, on board P & O s s Chusan, homeward bound, at Garden Reach, of heart disease, the dearly beloved wife of Edmond Seconde, aged 26.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

VACHELL—May 7, at the European General Hospital, of enteric fever, Lieutenant Tanfield Vachell, 2nd Battn., Royal Inniskillen Fusiliers, attached to the 1st Battn., Bombay Rifle Regt., aged 23 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HALSE—May 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of T Halse, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889.

The early transmission to the Viceroy of the resolution which Mr. Samuel Smith succeeded in carrying in the House of Commons may be taken as an indication that in the view of the India Office some practical step must be taken without delay to give it effect. Sir John Gorst, in resisting Mr. Smith's motion, made the admission that the system was susceptible of reforms which were being introduced. These reforms will doubtless be accelerated and probably rendered more complete than they would have been had the motion been defeated. There is no reason why the defects which are admitted to exist in the Abkari system should not be removed without a sacrifice of revenue. It is not proposed to abolish the duty on intoxicating liquor; the complaints which have made themselves heard are directed to the removal of those features of the system which promoted intemperance by placing contractors under heavy pecuniary obligation to encourage the consumption of spirits. This is a matter quite apart from the right of the State to levy a duty on spirits for which there is a legitimate demand. Since the Government has to choose, it should tax the vices of the people rather than their necessities; it would be absurd to ask that the Abkari revenue should be relinquished while that on salt is augmented.

When Finance Minister in India, Mr. S. Laing rejoiced that Ceylon was administered under a system of government quite distinct from that of India, so that experiments which might be hazardous if carried out on an immense scale in the latter country, might be tentatively worked out in the more manageable area of the adjacent Island. If Ceylon had no objection to be experimented upon, the freak of fortune which assigned Ceylon to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while India has a Secretary of State to herself, might be turned to practical purposes of various kinds. There is, however, this point in common between the vast Empire of India and the compact Crown Colony washed by the Indian Ocean, that in the last resort all administrative questions of any magnitude have to be submitted for final disposal to a Secretary of State sitting in an office in London, who has never in his life set foot in either India or Ceylon, and knows nothing of either except at second-hand. One result of this arrangement, common to both countries, is that the last word on any question of expanding or opening up new sources of prosperity has to be pronounced in London, and that the views or opinions of those most directly interested are of quite secondary importance when a decision, however vital or momentous, has to be arrived at. We know from experience what long and persevering efforts have been necessary to induce Secretaries of State for India to sanction the most obvious and the most clamoured for of the many railway extensions required for the completion of the great nexus of the Indian system, while feeder lines are pooh-poohed and postponed *sine die*. In Ceylon at the present moment the demand for a further development of the little railway system which has been created is loud and even angry, but the Secretary of State for the Colonies is known to be so averse to any proposals calculated to increase the public debt of the Island, that the prospect of any extension beyond the meagre concession of twenty-five miles to carry the existing main line across the intervening range of hills isolating the eastern districts is regarded as hopeless. The present Governor declines to submit proposals which he knows will not be sanctioned by the Colonial Office. It is therefore proposed to formulate a comprehensive scheme which will be cut and dry for the next Governor when he arrives, so that he may have no excuse for hesitating to forward it to Lord Knutsford for approval and sanction. The considerations which urge a more spirited policy in regard to public works have a great deal of weight The most striking thing is that the two millions stirling which represent the cost of the existing railways and harbour works, so far from being a burden on the finances of Ceylon, earn twelve per cent. per annum. The fine Colombo Harbour Works have added enormously to the prosperity of that city by making it a port of call. The great lines of steamers engaged in the Indian, the Australian, and the Chinese trade all converge to the new harbour. Some seventeen thousand passengers were on board the steamers which put in there during the first five months of the present year. This in itself brings a good sum of money to the hotels and shopkeepers of Colombo. The spacious harbour requires an addition to the protective works, which have already done so much to render it secure; jetties are also needed to expedite unloading and transhipments. The local Government is pressed to obtain sanction for these necessary works, and, no doubt, they will be eventually carried out.

The railway system at present falls far short of the requirements of the island. The main line runs up into the hills and there stops. The prolongation of the line for twenty-five miles, so as to traverse the last range of mountains, is decided on, but as yet no step has been taken to carry the railway into the south-eastern district, which sadly needs to be brought into communication with the port and mart of Colombo. Local opinion blames the Government for dilatoriness and timidity in this and similar matters, and an agitation is springing up which has for its object to bring about the sale of the railways and harbour works to public companies, which would find it to their interest to add to the value of their property by making the required extensions. The belief is generally entertained that all the capital required, even to the extent of four millions sterling, could be obtained at six per cent if the public works on the construction of which two millions have been expended were assigned to a company. It is further contended that the necessary extensions would be made far more economically by a public company than by a State department, which at the best is not free to act on its own judgment and in view of local circumstances, but is trammelled at every step by the necessity of referring all things to the Consulting Engineers of the Secretary of State in London. Professional advisers who have the ear of the Colonial Secretary have but a very inadequate conception of local needs and circumstances. They insist upon a degree of solidity and finish in accordance with the highest ideal, utterly regardless of the expenditure involved. Indisputably there has been a good deal of unnecessary expenditure on the wayside stations on the existing railway, which stops short in the mountains. Solid and spacious edifices in cut-stone have been erected where unpretending sheds costing but little would have answered every purpose. The gauge and consequently the cuttings and tunnels are in excess of the needs of the country. A far greater mileage might have been constructed for the money expended, had the works been designed with a single-minded attention to local necessities. Doubtless if the Colonial Office were forced to reply to the complaints now so rife in Ceylon, it would allege that although at present the earnings of the harbour works and the railways yield twelve per cent. on the money expended, this return cannot be always counted on, in view of the fluctuations of trade in tropical produce. Ten years ago the prosperity of the island appeared to be inseparably associated with the future of the coffee plant. At that time the leaf fungus had already made its appearance, and there were considerable apprehensions lest it should prove a serious danger to the coffee plantations which then covered nearly the whole of the clearances in the hills. Various expedients were resorted to to check the progress of the pest, high manuring being that which was most confidently resorted to. The larger and more hardy Liberian coffee plant was introduced in the hope that it would resist the fungus. Not only was this expectation disappointed, but with the Liberian plant came a green bug that completed the work of the leaf fungus, the ravages of which were apparently aggravated by the excessive manuring that had been resorted to. When things were becoming desperate, the planters, wherever possible, had recourse to the cinchona, the bark of which sold for some time at seven and six-pence per pound. This culture promised for a short space to redeem the falling fortunes of the plantations; but the high prices stimulated production not only in Ceylon, but in Madras and elsewhere, and the prices realised have now fallen to six-pence per pound—a rate which does not pay for the cost of cultivation and shipment. The cinchona culture is now discarded as unprofitable.

Fortunately from the first attention had been turned to tea as a possible substitute for coffee, and so far it has answered its purpose satisfactorily enough. The tea plant has a deeper root than the coffee plant, and though it is grown where coffee has died out, it derives its nourishment from what is practically virgin sub-soil. The climate of Ceylon is comparatively moist, rain falling almost daily in one district or another; if it fell copiously when the coffee was in bloom the crop was endangered; but the moisture, that is inimical to coffee, is very useful to the tea plant, which yields its "flush" daily while gentle showers fall, and the picking, instead of being confined to one season, is nearly perennial. Coffee was king in Ceylon for many years; but it is now discrowned and discredited, being grubbed up for firewood, just like the vines around Cognac which have been destroyed by the phylloxera. In its place in every direction tea has been planted, and if prices would but keep up, the Ceylon planters might hope to regain nearly all that they lost when the destruction of coffee seemed to bring them face to face with ruin. The price of tea in the markets of the world has, however, declined, the average price has nine-pence per pound. This is about the price per pound of the coffee-berry. The consumption of tea has considerably increased of late years; but it is still some two hundred millions of pounds behind coffee, of which the consumption is estimated at 671,500 tons. The output of coffee in the course of the current year will show a diminution of upwards of one hundred thousand tons consequent on the spread of the coffee disease in Asia. It is expected, and it is not uncharitable to say, ardently hoped, that the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil will deal a fatal blow to the coffee plantations in that Empire. All this is reassuring for the tea planters of Ceylon. But there are portents which are disquieting. The Chinese have learned by experience that it is a mistake to send shoddy tea to Europe, and if they are to recover their well nigh lost ascendancy they must resort to scientific culture and observe certain maxims of commercial morality. A bumper tea crop is looked for in China this season, and great efforts will be forthcoming on the part of those interested in that trade to recover lost ground. The anticipations are that tea will go down to six-pence per pound, and that even at that price the inferior sorts will find no market. There is some alarm in Ceylon, but precautions are being taken. Instead of plucking five leaves from each flush, the planters are recommended to be satisfied with the bud and two leaves, thus insuring a better and more delicate quality of tea, while effecting a saving in carriage. In addition to these measures agents are employed in America to find new markets for Ceylon tea, and their efforts have not been fruitless. The Island has an interest in extending the market for teas, which are now grown where a few years ago nothing was seen but coffee. In regard to the claim for railway extension, the substitution of the more bulky tea which is exported during all seasons of the year for the less bulky coffee, gathered and sent to market only at one season, makes strongly for the contention of the planters that new lines bringing the plantations nearer to the sea would pay the Government, or in default of the Government, a company of capitalists, who would take over the present railway system and complete it.

Mr. Burrell, in his consular report on the condition of Suez and Port Said, calls attention to the gradual decline of the former port and the rapid development of the latter. Whereas the population of Port Said in 1872 was 8,671, it now numbers 25,000, a steadily increasing number, while that of Suez is now but 12,500, a decrease of some 1,500 since the year 1882. Notwithstanding the increase at Fort Said, it appears that work is found for most of the men who are migrating there on the extensive improvements on the Suez Canal, and in supplying coal and the other requirements of vessels passing through. At Suez, on the other hand, trade is diminishing, and many of the Arabs there are preparing to leave for the interior villages of Egypt. The reason of this is not far to seek. Few vessels make any stay at Suez—practically none outward from England, the rival port possessing superior facilities for coaling. The mail steamers merely await the arrival of trains to ship mails and passengers before steaming out into the Red Sea. Suez, on account of its close proximity to the sacred localities, will always have attractions for tourists, but its only hope of resuscitation as a commercial port would seem to lie in the revival and accomplishment of the now dormant scheme of a parallel canal as a home route, when to the disadvantage of Aden, vessels homeward bound from China, Australia, or India might be induced to coal and provision at Port Ibrahim. Meantime Port Said continues to flourish. The consular report shows that freights for coal from Cardiff to Port Said were slightly in excess of those of 1887, the average being ten shillings per ton. Imports generally show an improvement. Those of petroleum show Russian oil has almost driven the American product out of the market. In 1887, 100,675 barrels of American and 86,740 of Russian oil were imported, but in 1888 the figures were 226,270 Russian, and of American—only 33,500. In the exports, however, there was a considerable fall. The total number of bales of cotton exported was but 1,583 as against 6,720 in 1887, 7,316 in 1886, and 2,561 bales in 1885. The bulk of this was sent to Odessa, none of it being shipped to England. That part of the report which deals with the navigation of the canal gives satisfactory results, and testifies to the greater facilities now provided for the speedy passage of vessels from port to port. A total of 1,611 steamers made use of the electric lighting apparatus now available as against 395 in the previous year, and the general time of transit has consequently been shortened from an average of 36 hours in 1886 and 33 hours 15 minutes last year, to an average of 31 hours 15 minutes, while the average time for traversing wholly at night has been reduced to 22 hours and 26 minutes. The shortest time occupied by a large steamer at night, it is shown, was 14 hours and 55 minutes, while the honour of having made the fastest passage on record is claimed by Mr. John Gordon Bennett, whose steam yacht ran from harbour to harbour in 13 hours and 53 minutes.

The Bombay community will hear with regret of the death in London of Mr. W. J. Best, who recently proceeded to Europe by medical advice in the h

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

A DEMONSTRATION OF PEACE.

PARIS, MAY 6.

The Exhibition was opened to-day with much pomp and ceremony by President Carnot, who was warmly cheered all along the route from the Elysee Palace.

The President in his speech welcomed the peoples of all Nationalities to the great festival, and said that labour was hastening the advent of the time when the resources of nations would be solely employed in the works of peace.

The spectacle inside the building was a most brilliant one, and was greatly enhanced by the splendid weather which prevailed.

The British Section is the only one which is yet complete.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE INDIAN FISCAL SYSTEM.

LONDON, MAY 7.

In the House of Commons last night Sir John Gorst, in reply to a question, said that Mr. Smith's resolution condemning the fiscal system in India had been forwarded to Lord Lansdowne. The despatch of Lord Cross regarding the same would, he said, follow afterwards.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, MAY 7.

Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. Harrington, who are at present undergoing terms of imprisonment for offences under the Crimes Act, have been brought from the jail to London to give evidence before the Parnell Commission.

Mr. Harrington insisted on wearing his prison clothes.

SIR HENRY CUNNINGHAM AND THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 7.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that Sir Henry Cunningham, in addressing the National Indian Association, said that the great drawback under which the Government of India now labours is the ignorant and impertinent criticism offered upon its acts by persons in England without a thorough knowledge of the subjects they talk of. This, he added, was so evil that it impeded and imperilled every great and useful measure in India.

AMALGAMATION OF THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENTS.

The home authorities, it is reported, favour the idea of amalgamating the Commissariat departments of the various presidencies and of making one department for all India.

APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS, &c.

It is not at all sure that Colonel Bailey, the Director of the Dehra School of Forestry, will accept the acting Inspector-Generalship of Forests, as he would lose pay by doing so.

Colonel Yule retires at once from the Indian Council owing to the precarious state of his health. It is reported that Sir Theodore Hope may succeed him.

General Allen Johnson, after resigning the Military Secretaryship, makes two years' tour, visiting Queensland, China, Japan, and America.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 6.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here from Kurrachee *via* Marseilles this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 4th inst.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, May 6.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

LISBON, MAY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, passed here on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

COLOMBO, MAY 7.

The French mail steamer Anadyr from China arrived.

The mail steamer Nizam from China arrived.

The mail steamer Ballarat from Australia arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4½

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. „	70⅜
Bar Silver	42½
Chartered Bank Shares	£26-10
„ Mercantile Shares	£23-0
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£53-0

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 6.

10 p.m.	83·5

TUESDAY, MAY 7.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	86·1
2 p.m.	88·1
4 p.m.	87·0

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 7.—Barometric changes are irregular Pressure has decreased in Burma, Assam, a large part of the Central and North-West Provinces, the Circars, the coast, and several places on the west coast, and elsewhere it has increased. The fall is important on the Kathiawar and Susat coast, where a feeble storm seems to be appearing. Wind is south-westerly in Bombay, south-easterly in Surat, and easterly in Rajkot, and elsewhere wind directions are similar to those reported yesterday. The force of wind over the Bay is falling slightly. Mean temperature is above average in all the provinces and mostly so in Burma, Bengal, and the N.-W. P. Rain has fallen in Assam, East Bengal, and in the south of the peninsula.

VAITURNA RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the Vaiturna Relief Fund Committee was held last evening in the Port Offices.

Captain Sir Henry Morland, who presided in opening the proceedings, said that at the last meeting of the committee it was decided that an application should be made to the Political Residents of Cutch and Kattywar with a view to ascertaining the number of persons who had suffered by the loss of the Vaiturna. It was also decided that a similar application should be made to Government. In reference to those communications they had received returns stating the exact numbers of those who were dependent upon the people drowned, and it appeared that these included 14 widows, 6 fathers, 9 mothers, 14 children under eight years of age, 2 children over 8 and under 12, 1 sister under 12, and 5 brothers under the same age, making a total of 51. There had been a sum of Rs. 3,696 collected, and after deducting expenses of postage, there remained a balance of Rs. 3,678 for distribution. With regard to the relatives of the crew there were 56 widows and children, and Messrs. Shepherd and Company had distributed Rs. 3,500 amongst them, and were prepared, if necessary, to divide amongst them a further sum of Rs. 500, this being in addition to the remission of advances which had been made to certain members of the crew; therefore the committee did not think it necessary to devote any of the funds in their hands in this direction. With reference to the distribution of the Rs. 3,678 it was proposed to divide the whole into shares and to give the widows one share each, and all the others half a share each. This would make a total of 32½ shares of Rs. 113-2-8·5 each. Sir Henry also stated that through the liberality of the Rao of Cutch, 561 of the relatives had been provided for, and he had also subscribed Rs. 1,000 to the fund.

The hon. secretary (Captain Mackay) read a letter from the Political Resident of Cutch, stating what steps had been taken by the Rao of Cutch, as already referred to by the chairman.

Several resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried unanimously as follows:—

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram proposed and Mr. Moir seconded "That all the information it is possible to get regarding the relatives of those who perished in the Vaiturna having now been received from Government and otherwise, it is proposed to close the Relief Fund forthwith. The money in the Bank now amounts to Rs. 3,696."

Mr. Marshall proposed and Mr. Visram seconded "That the proposed number of shares to the relatives of the passengers (as per list attached) be sanctioned, cash share amounting to Rs. 113-2-8·5."

Mr. Moir moved and Sir Henry Morland seconded, "That Messrs. Shepherd and Co. having given about Rs. 3,500 towards the relief of the relatives of the crew, and being prepared to afford further relief if necessary, it is not proposed to grant any further sum from this fund."

Sir Henry Morland next moved and Mr. Visram seconded "That the Political Agents in Kattywar be asked to be good enough to distribute the relief."

Mr. Marshall proposed and Mr. Moir seconded "That the Honorary Secretary, in conjunction with the President, be empowered to deal with the money in the bank as required for distribution, and to sign the necessary cheques for the same."

Mr. Moir moved and Mr. Visram seconded "That the subscription and expenditure lists be taken as read."

Mr. Marshall moved and Mr. Visram seconded the last resolution as follows: "That on the money being distributed in accordance with the preceding resolutions, this committee be and is hereby dissolved."

A vote of thanks having been accorded Sir Henry Morland for his services as chairman of the committee and to Captain Mackay for having acted as honorary secretary, the meeting was brought to a close.

The subscription list was as follows:—

	Rs.
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, G.C.S.I.	1,200
H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E.	1,000
Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay	250
Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co.	250
The Parsees of Aden subscribed through the *Rost Goftar*	186
H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay	100
G. C. Whitworth, Esq., C.S., Ratnagiri	100
A. Keyser, Esq.	100
Florio-Rubattino Co.	100
Ardeshir Framji, Esq.	100
Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. for S. D. Sassoon, Esq.	100
G. F. Shephard, Esq.	50
Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I.	50
Messrs. Tribhowandas and Parshotam Nuthoobhoy	50
R. E. Candy, Esq., C.S.	30
Krishnaro Phatak, K.	10
The Rev. A. N. Wilson, through Robert Ker, Esq., Lahore	10
Davidas Pranjiwandas Mehta, Esq	5
Dinbai S. F., through S. J. Lalkaka	5
Total Rs...	3,696

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT ANKLESWAR.

SATURDAY was an eventful day for Ankleswar. At 4 p.m., a meeting of the subscribers to the Surat Fire Relief Fund was held at the J. N. Petit Hall under the presidency of Rao Saheb Gulabdas. It was announced that the fund had reached Rs. 2,000. A committee was appointed, consisting of Rao Saheb Gulabdas L., chairman, Khan Saheb Sorabjee R., Vakil Keshavram, and Messrs. Anwar Khan, Vithuldas, Modi, and Phirozsha, with Messrs. Vithuldas Modi and D. N. Pandya as honorary treasurer and secretary respectively. It was also resolved that the committee should dispose of the funds independently of other committees.

But the great gathering of the evening was the one which assembled in the hall of the English school in connection with the ceremony of distributing prizes to the boys thereof. The entrances were decorated with flags and evergreens and the hall was crowded. Rao Saheb Hiralal N. Dalal, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, occupied the chair, and among those present were Rao Saheb Gulabdas L., Khan Saheb Sorabji R., Drs. Luxumon and Jamsedji, L. M. & S., Messrs. J. N. Ginwala, Anwar Khan, and a large number of gentlemen, including leading shettias, officers, and commissioners of the town.

The head-master, Mr. D. N. Pandya, opened the proceedings by noticing the general features of the report of the school for the last year. The chief points of interest were that the average monthly number on the rolls throughout the year was 69, the average monthly fee-receipts amounted to Rs. 77, and that out of the total cost of Rs. 24 for each scholar, only twelve annas were charged on provincial revenues, thus making the institution nearly self-supporting. After dwelling on the work done during the year the head-master earnestly reminded the parents of their duty to supplement the efforts of teachers in inculcating respectful, good, and regular habits to their boys by their own advice and example at home. Attention was also drawn to the recent changes in the course of examinations, as also to a slight increase in the rate of fees proposed on account of the reduction in educational grants.

After an interesting programme in Sanscrit, Persian, English, and Gujarati recitations was gone through, the chairman distributed the prizes and accompanied it by a suitable speech. Rao Saheb Gulabdas then described what real education meant, and complimented the head-master and his staff as well as the reciters on the success of their work. His was really the speech of the evening. After the distribution of attar and nosegays the company dispersed.

SHOOTING MATCH, BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS vs. THE 2ND GLOSTER REGIMENT.

A RETURN match was fired at Coorla yesterday with the following results:—

No.	Rank and Names.	200 yds.	500 yds.	800 yds.	Grand Total.
1	Qr Mr Sergt W Watkins	29	31	24	84
2	Corpl J Mackinnon	31	29	23	83
3	Sergt E Thomas	31	27	24	82
4	Lieut F W English	25	32	23	80
5	Sergt H Black	28	29	17	74
6	Vol W Stephens	27	30	17	74
7	Vol C E Major	28	22	16	66
8	Cr Sergt J E Keess	25	22	19	66
	Total score...	224	222	163	609
1	Sergt A Scott	28	26	29	83
2	Sergt J Tanner	28	25	24	77
3	Sergt W Stait	27	23	26	76
4	Sergt J Hardman	25	30	20	75
5	Cr Sergt H Smith	29	26	19	74
6	Cr Sergt H Pearson	25	26	20	71
7	Sergt W Flynn	23	19	24	66
8	Sergt J Moss	27	11	19	57
	Total score...	211	187	181	579

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS.

THE following is the text of a letter which has been addressed to Mr. Duxbury, Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, relative to the projected alteration of the down mail train:—

Referring to the alteration proposed to be made in the running time-table for the down mail train, I shall thank you to take the following into due consideration before the fresh time-tables are issued. The present time-table enables persons having any connection with lands or business at places reached by non-mail stations between Palghur and Daman, to go *down* by mail to Dahanu or Daman, and come *up* by the night ordinary at all seasons without sacrificing one business day at Bombay. Business people from the districts also coming for petty jobs or paltry purchases to Bombay are able to return the same evening by this means. The intended change, however, though perfectly desirable as regards long-journey passengers, will, if not supplemented by other changes, deprive a large portion of the public whose cause I represent of the chance of going *down* and *up* without incurring the loss of one business day, so that probably a majority will have to curtail the number of their trips to a very considerable extent, owing to their inability to leave business during business days, and even Sundays may be found unsuitable for going merely for purposes of inspection and the like, as the time available between reaching and returning will of course be limited to a few hours at the most. This is a consideration which, I presume, will carry its own weight and will suffice to induce you to fix upon some means whereby people from Bombay may be able to reach any of the non-mail stations south of Daman some time during the night. I may also mention another serious inconvenience in addition to the above. Dahanu is a taluka of Tanna, of some importance, and has a local civil judge and a mamlutdar. Umbergam (via Wevji) is a sub-taluka with two magistrates and mahalkari. There are customs offices at several places. All this means that people may have, and I say many do have, occasion many times during the year, if not constantly, to visit one or more of these courts or offices, or the incumbents in charge, and others. Persons so required may be too late if they leave Bombay by any of the ordinary trains on the particular day on which they may be actually wanted; and to be compelled to go *down* a day previously would be entailing a great amount of unnecessary hardship. It is, therefore, necessary for the convenience and comfort of all such persons that they should have the means of reaching their non-mail stations some time during the night or very early in the morning.

In what way the above-mentioned convenience can be secured will best be considered and determined upon by yourself. I may, however, be permitted to make some suggestions which may be acted upon or not at your discretion.

I believe that the only way to meet the difficulty now staring in our face and enabling us to have as many trips as possible between Bombay and non-mail station in question is to provide an ordinary train service at or after sunset *down* from Bombay up to Bulsar or an *up* ordinary to run from Bulsar to Bombay or Virar some time after the arrival of the *down* mail at Bulsar, or even early about dawn. The former will put the public in possession of a direct train to carry them from Bombay after business hours; the latter will enable those who will to enjoy the privilege of visiting non-mail stations without sacrificing a day at the cost of some extra fare money and some amount of trouble and vigilant care required for avoiding all chances of being over-carried or otherwise missing the proposed up passenger trains. The former course may be the cheapest and most feasible, as there is a train running at evening up to Virar which can be extended up to Bulsar without interfering with other arrangments. The latter may be effected either by putting off the departure of the *up* ordinary from Ahmedabad for two or three hours or by starting an additional train from Bulsar early in the morning. I need not add that anything done for the convenience of the public means securing the interests of the company, while on the other hand the above-mentioned difficulties, if allowed to ensue, will tell on the traffic though to a small extent.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 6. BERAMJI BEMANJI.

THE FRAMJEE PANDAY SANITARIUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Notwithstanding the elaborate and clear judgment given last year by the then Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, *re* municipal assessment in respect of the quarters occupied by the chairman of the late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday's charities in the Parsi Colaba Sanitarium, our Municipality chose to prefer an appeal to the High Court against that judgment. But the same was dismissed. The Municipality ought to have stopped here, but instead of doing this, they brought an action this year on practically the same cause of action in the Small Causes Court, and appeared by counsel, and the result was that the chief judge dismissed the suit with costs on the point of *res judicata*.

The judgment of Mr. Crawley-Boevey clearly showed that the Municipality had not a leg to stand upon in the case, and yet they obstinately persisted in launching themselves into fresh litigation this year by incurring considerable expense in addition to the large sum of money which they wasted last year in this matter.

The case could have been conducted by the Municipal solicitor alone, and there was no necessity whatever of incurring counsel's expense in addition to the solicitor's costs. The very appearance of counsel on behalf of the Municipality showed that they were not confident of their case. It is an occurrence of every day, and the Municipal officers concerned in the matter ought to have known that a case, if once heard, cannot be brought again on the same cause of action—a point on which this municipal assessment case was dismissed.

Sir, this is one of many instances in which our Municipality have come out unsuccessful from courts, both civil and criminal, not only saddled with their own costs, but with costs of their opponents, and if our municipal councillors will be good enough to take more trouble in investigating such matters before they are taken into court, surely the ratepayers' money will be better safe-guarded,—Yours, &c.,

May 6. VOX POPULI.

CRICKETING DIFFICULTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

I.

SIR,—In reply to a "Cricketer's" first query of yesterday my answer is the batsman is *out*. More than twenty-five years ago I saw Wells, of Sussex fame, give a man out in this way (*vide* rule 28). To the second query I reply "*not out*" (*vide* rule 27).—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 7. UMPIRE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Cricketer" should really be more careful of the constitutions of the readers of your paper before sending such very knotty propositions as have appeared in his letter. What with the present high temperature and Mr. Tapia's "Tail of a shirt," and now with "Cricketer's" *rushing* batsmen who bring themselves up short of a few inches outside the popping crease, and of demented *rushing* balls, which, notwithstanding the fact that the batsman has once stopped them, hurl themselves with a maddened effort at the unoffending wicket, I am really beginning to think that it is not safe to take to the noble game again next rains. It would certainly be dangerous to play against Mr. Tapia, who runs away with the ball concealed in his *dhotur*, or to stand up at the wicket to play against the kind of balls which "Cricketer" has been in the habit of seeing used.

In a much exhausted condition,—I remain, yours, &c.,

J. S. W.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your correspondent, who appears to be a cricketer upon the "*Lucus a non lucendo*" principle, takes the trouble of purchasing a Cricketer's Annual from Messrs. Thacker and Co. and of turning to rules 35 and 27, he will see that there was no need of rushing into print upon these simple points. They are already answered for him there. In the first case he is clearly "out" and in the second "not out," so long as he does it for the purpose of guarding the wicket and not securing a run.—Yours, &c.,

D. B. TAPIA.

THINGS are still in a very sad condition in the Island of Crete. The Cretan deputies have, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphed to the Grand Vizier in more energetic terms than they had previously used. They complain again of daily murders and the apathy of the police. They now demand the recall of the Governor, and declare that if the Porte neglects to take this step, the inhabitants will be compelled to take the law into their own hands.

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

LAST evening a party of four European boys were rowing in a small toney near the Stone Bunder basin, when suddenly it capsized by the youths having leaned on one side. The boys were Arthur Rodrigues (son of Mr. Rodrigues of the P. W. D.), Frank Smith, Edward Smith (sons of Mr. C. Smith, of the Customs Department), and F. Rodrigues, all of whom got under water. The second and third boys swam ashore, Frank Smith very bravely having held up his right hand and foot to help Arthur Rodrigues, but the latter sank rapidly. His brother clung to the boat and got ashore. Several boatmen then tried to find the missing boy, and after the lapse of some fifteen minutes they discovered his body. It was immediately removed to the European General Hospital, where prompt measures were taken with a view of restoring respiration by Dr. George and Dr. Mullen; but their efforts were of no avail, life being extinct. A Coroner's inquest will be held this morning on the body. The deceased youth was preparing for his B. A. examination.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S LETTER.

THE following despatch, dated March 5th, has been published in the Government *Diario* of April 12, regarding the publication by the *Junta Governativa* of Goa of Cardinal Rampolla's letter without the previous sanction of the Government:—

In virtue of the resolution adopted by the Parliament in its session of this day, the following order has been published:—

Having been brought unofficially to the notice of His Majesty the King that the *Junta Governativa* of the Archdiocese of Goa, in the absence of the Revd. Archbishop Primate, Patriarch of East Indies, had ordered, without obtaining the royal *placet*, a circular letter from the Cardinal Secretary of State of His Holiness, dated 21st December last, censuring some Catholics subject to the Portuguese Padroado jurisdiction in the far East, who had manifested their desire of remaining under the spiritual direction of their respective prelates, and it being true that if that act, if it has ever taken place, as it appears it did, it would have been an infraction of the laws of the royal order, dated 8th August 1863, despatched to all the Portuguese prelates in the colonial dioceses, where it has been proved to evidence the right of the Portuguese Crown, otherwise recognised by the councils, by the Holy Apostolic See itself, and by its delegates and representatives, according to which no Apostolic resolution of whatever nature or denomination, despatched in the name of the said Holy See, or of any other Apostolic Delegate, could be executed in the abovementioned dioceses, without royal *placet* has been previously obtained, that might authorise its publication and execution; His Majesty the King has been pleased to order, through the office of the Secretary of State for Marine Affairs, that the Junta referred to should be called upon urgently to explain regarding the subject in order that the Government duly instructed may proceed as it may seem more advisable for the interest of the State.

FERNANDO RESSANO GARCIA.

Paco, 5th March.

FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 6, Hornby Road, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors have much pleasure to meet you this day and to lay before you the audited balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December 1888. You must have observed from the printed accounts forwarded to you through the post that the working of your mill during the first six months has been put down as having resulted in a gain of Rs. 33,437-1-46. Properly speaking, the gain during this period was more than this amount, but as the foundations, plinths, and pavements of the blocks of buildings that were destroyed by fire in December 1887 were not insured, and as they became useless, their cost has been written off by your directors from the profits of this half-year and credited to building account, and the result, as has already been above stated, was Rs. 33,437-1-46. Add to this the balance brought down from last half-year's profit, Rs. 11,135-2-94, and the total is Rs. 44,573-0-40. The above sum was disposed of by your directors as follows:—Set aside to depreciation fund, Rs. 8,000; paid an interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, Rs. 31,250; carried to next half-year's account, Rs. 5,323-0-40, making Rs. 44,573-0-40. The result of the second half-year, you will see, has been a gain of Rs. 61,527-2-97. Add to this the balance of the last half-year, Rs. 5,323-0-40, and the total is Rs. 66,850-3-7. Out of this sum your directors have set aside to Machinery Depreciation Fund, Rs. 15,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 51,850-3-7 to the credit of profit and loss account, which your directors recommend you to dispose of as under:—Towards the payment of a dividend of Rs. 30 per share for the six months ended 31st December 1888, Rs. 37,500; towards reducing the premium paid to Mr. John Gordon, Rs. 12,000; to carry forward to next account, Rs. 2,350; total Rs. 51,850-3-7. Your mill property and machinery, stores, and contents with cotton and yarn have been covered with insurance to the extent of Rs. 15,59,000, exclusive of plinth, foundation, pavement, engine and boiler houses with engines, boilers chimney, &c. The retiring directors on the present occasion are Messrs. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady and Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, who are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend for the half-year ending 31st December last at Rs. 30 per share was declared. A sum of Rs. 12,000 out of the profits was set aside towards reducing the amount of profit paid to Mr. John Gordon. Messrs. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady and Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia and Merwanjee Heerjeebhoy Batliwalla were appointed auditors, the accounts to be audited every half-year, with remuneration of Rs. 100 for each audit. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the chairman, the directors, and the agents of the company, for their able management of the company's affairs; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL GALBRAITH, commanding the Sirhind District, will shortly visit Simla to inspect the Jutogh garrison.

COLONEL A. F. LAUGHTON, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, Commissary-General for Transport, Bengal, now on furlough in England, will not return to this country, but will retire from the service on the expiration of his leave.

THE following reliefs between India and England and England and India for next trooping season have been notified:—

Cavalry.—18th Hussars, Shorncliffe to Mhow; 8th Hussars, Meerut to Shorncliffe.

Artillery.—D-A R. H. A., Sialkot to Dublin; E-A R. H. A., Lucknow to Dublin; F-A R. H. A., Meerut to Aldershot; G-A R. H. A., Umballa to Dorchester; A-A R. H. A., Aldershot to India; B-A R. H. A., Weolwich to India. C-A R. H. A., Dorchester to India; H-A R. H. A., Aldershot to India; 5-1 Southern Division R. A., Colaba to Portsmouth; 6-1 Southern Division, R.A., Aden to Portsmouth; 9-1 Southern Division, R.A., Aden to Portsmouth; 2-1 Northern, Malta to India; 1-1 North Irish, Malta to India; 6-1 Cinque Ports to India.

Infantry.—2nd Battalion Yorkshire, Aldershot to India; 2nd Battalion Norfolk, Mandalay to Colchester; 2nd Battalion Border, Malta to India; 1st Battalion West Riding, Aden to York; 2nd Battalion Leicester, Thayetmyo and Myingyan to Aden; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Tounghoo and Meiktila to Portsmouth; 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, Egypt to India.

THE Government of India have been pleased to sanction the "City Line" of steamers being placed in the same position as the steamers of the P. and O., the Star, and B. I. S. N. Companies in respect to officers travelling by such steamers being exempted from the penalty attached to their overstaying their furlough on leave by reason of any delay in the arrival of the vessel in which they return to India, provided that they take their passage in a steamer timed to arrive within the period of their furlough or leave. The continuance of this concession will depend on the punctual sailing and arrival at their destination of the steamers on advertised dates.

GENEALOGY OF THE PARSEE HIGH PRIESTS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Mr. Ardeshir Sorabjee Dustoor Kamdin, a young gentleman connected with the local mill industry, has compiled a genealogical table showing thirty generations, extending over nine hundred years, from the time of Mobed Shahpoor Mobed Sheriar down to the present generation of Parsi high priests scattered over Guzerat, Bombay, and the Dekkan. The table discloses at a glance the distribution of all the priestly families of Nowsari, Surat, Godavra, Oodwara, Bulsar, Sunjan, &c., showing their mutual relationship and connections, with the more prominent high functionaries of Broach and Bombay (chiefly the Mulla Ferozes). The tree is very ingeniously made up, the members of each generation being shown in a straight line, indicating to which generation they belong, how long they reigned, and who were in the service of the British Government and their pensioners. There were ten such servants who had held important posts under Government, and the widows of a few had enjoyed pensions.

There are some interesting historical facts narrated in the tree. In A.D. 1150 (or nearly 750 years ago) a tower of silence was first built at Kali Talavri in Broach and in 1309 A.D. another was erected near Dehgam. A very interesting manuscript known as "Gosht-Farian," written in the Pehlvi language by Peshotun Ram, a learned priest of Broach, is dated so far back as 1397 and is in possession of the author. In 1712 Dustoor Jamasp Asa of Nowsari went to Broach to learn Pehlvi under Dustoor Jamshid Kamdin. In 1857, during the revolt of the Indian army, Ardeshir Hormusji Dustoor (father-in-law of Ardeshir Dosabhoy Moonshi of Bombay) was killed by Mahomedan rebels while he was bravely defending the sacred fire in his temple in Broach. Looking at the top of the tree we find ancient Persian names, which seem unfortunately to have been abandoned by their descendants, but which had better be revived and resumed by Parsis in preference to many Hinduized ones. These are Ramyar, Dhaval, Nerioshung, Movad, Kamdin, Soodey, Nehar, Kahanan, Padam (Fandam), Khooshmusta, Khojusta, Asa, Mahiar, Chanda, Dhumpal, &c. The names of those dustoors who had been most pious and had passed a saintly life, such as Mobed Shapoor, Mobed Hormuzdiar, Ervad, Ramyar, Nerioshung, Dhaval, and others, are repeated in public religious ceremonies out of respect to their memory in perpetuity. The present generation of the Broach dustoors is descended from the famous Hormuzdiar Ramyar, those of Nowsari, Surat, and Godavra from the same branch; while Oodwara, Bulsar, Sunjan, &c., are representatives of Nerioshung. A notable event chronicled in the pedigree is the visit to Delhi by Dustoor Ardeshir Noshirvan of Kerman in the time of Emperor Akbar, and a letter written in 1597 by him to Dustoor Kamdin Faredun of Broach is still extant. In a letter written from Persia in 1626, Kamdin Padam is spoken of as the then chief dustoor. The family of Mulla Feroze, so well and so long known in Bombay, traces its descent from Kavas Jalal, who went to Surat from Broach in 1766; and in the following year commenced at Surat that famous controversy, "Kabissa," or the Leap Year, in which Kamdin Faredun took part on behalf of the Shenshai section of Parsis. In 1768 Kavas Jalal went to Persia, and in 1780 returned to Surat, and in 1782 to Bombay, where the "Kabissa" disputation was raised with great vehemence, in which Dustoor Edalji Sanjana (uncle of the present Dustoor Peshotam Behramji) and Aspandiar Kamdin of Broach joined. The latter in 1783 delivered public lectures extending over a period of a month on this subject in Manekji Sett's building in the Fort, under the auspices of the then leading members of the Parsi community. The fire temple in Dadysett Street, Bhooleshwar, was inaugurated in 1783, having been built by the Dadysett family, and Kavas Jalal was nominated as the first Kadmi high priest. The "Kabissa" was again revived in Bombay in 1826, one party maintaining that there ought to be no leap year in the Parsi calendar, while the other (Shenshais) stoutly contended (and rightly too) that the Parsis recognised the leap year.

In 1802, Mulla Feroze, son of Kavas Jalal, succeeded to the office of high priest of the Kadmis. At the age of ten he proceeded with his father to Persia, where, after twelve years of hard study of the Persian and Arabic languages, he returned to Bombay. The mastery over these ancient languages acquired by the learned dustoor was so pre-eminently high, that his teacher gave him the title of "Mulla Feroze," meaning "successful priest," and though his real name was Peshotun, he and the members of his family are still known by that cognomen. He was the author of several valuable works, the most famous of which is the "George-nama," or verses in praise of King George of England, that has made his name imperishable both in Asia and Europe. Unfortunately he did not live long enough to complete his historical poem; but after his death his nephew and heir, Rustom Kekobad, in 1837 published the same in three volumes, acknowledged on all hands as the most erudite contribution to oriental literature. The name of Mulla Feroze is recited in all religious ceremonies of the Kadmis, and the existing Mulla Feroze Madressa (college) and Library are the living monuments of his learning and profundity. In a similar manner the name of Ashpandiar Kamdin, who had published a book on "Kabissa" in 1826, is also repeated in prayers by the Shenshais. The revered name of Dossaboy Sorabjee Moonshi, maternal grandson of Kamdin Faredun of Broach, will ever be remembered with feelings of gratitude by the descendants of those civil and military officers and merchants of this Presidency who have had the benefit of learning the Persian and Hindustani languages under his care. He was also one of the most profound scholars versed in the sacred religion of the Parsees. He was the Persian tutor of the Hormarjee Bomanjee Wadia's family. As there were few or no English schools, he received his education by a private tutor, which enabled him to impart a knowledge of the oriental languages to his students in a more efficient manner. Amongst the more noteable of his students may be mentioned the names of Robert Taylor, for many years Resident at Bagdad, J. Warden, Simson, LeGeyt, Reeves, W. E. Frere, Sir B. Frere, Sir B. Ellis, A. D. Robertson, &c. The late W. Frere had a large-sized portrait of his master painted in oil, and subsequently a fund was raised to perpetuate his name, and a scholarship named after him was founded in the Zend-Pehlvi Madressa, started to commemorate the name of the first Parsi Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. A brief sketch of his life with a portrait was published in the *Illustrated London News*.

Dinshaw Peshotun Kamdin is the present high priest of Broach, had been a judicial functionary under the British Government, and is now a pensioner. Several members of his family have enjoyed the confidence of Government, having been appointed to most responsible posts, such as Principal Sudder Amins, Subordinate Judges, Deputy Collectors and Magistrates, Mamlutdars, Professors of Colleges, Dewans to Native States, &c. The author of this interesting genealogy, Mr. Ardeshir Kamdin, belongs to the same family, and his name is associated with several charitable institutions in Bombay, either as a trustee, honorary secretary, or a member of committee, and the Parsi priests are indebted to his laborious research for this historical sketch of the priestly profession.

THE SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

THE following subscriptions were received into the Bank of Bombay yesterday on account of the above Fund:—

Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ismail, &c	400
Surgeon C. C. Vaid	50
A Zoroastrian	10
Total... Rs.	460
Amount previously acknowledged...	80,201-15
Grand Total...	80,661-15

WHEN the Empress Frederick left Frankfort-on-the-Main and arrived at Homburg, the reception at both places was extremely cordial. Large numbers of people came from all directions in order to welcome her Majesty home. At Homburg a little incident happened. A well-dressed man, with a travelling-bag in his hand, was arrested in the Imperial waiting-room at the station, owing to a telegram from the Berlin police reporting that he had travelled in the same train from Berlin, and had been observed to behave strangely. Inquiries are being made respecting him.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

REEIGIOUS DISCUSSION AT GRANT ROAD CHAPEL.

ON Saturday evening an interesting discussion took place at the Methodist Church, Grant Road between Christian missionaries and some native gentlemen on the question whether Jesus Christ is the Saviour of mankind, and if so, whether he is the only Saviour. It appears that while some of the Methodist missionaries were preaching some time ago at Back Bay, a Hindoo, who formed one of the audience, started a discussion with the preacher on certain doctrines propounded by him. As the open place was not exactly suited for holding a regular debate, it was resolved to have the points at issue discussed in an amicable spirit at the Methodist Church. Some Hindoo shastris were present at the meeting, but they were unable to follow the proceedings, which were conducted in English.

The Rev. M

THE BABU-BALLOONIST.

The Babu balloonist made his ascent on Saturday evening last, says a Calcutta correspondent. There was a very small attendance within the enclosure, but many thousands outside. A native paper says the Babu acted rightly in taking every precaution against an accident, and is not disposed to find fault with him for the extra amount of ballast which he carried, though the balloon did not attain any great height. In consequence the balloon was so heavily weighted that it could not rise, and would have been driven against a building near by if the soldiers who assisted at the inflation had not run after and caught it. A bag of ballast thrown out caused it to rise, but it is said not to have gone higher than 1,800 feet. The Babu, we are told, expecting to be up several hours, carried a basket of sweets and some lemonade, and also a pistol. The aeronaut says he went up 4,000 feet. He descended safely, with the assistance of some villagers, at Natagore, near the Sodpore railway station in the Barrackpore district, and was back in Calcutta by 9 o'clock.

A SIND TRAGEDY.

The following particulars appear in the *Sind Times* regarding some wholesale murders committed in a village called "Sukhio Chano" in the Johi Taluka:—"It appears that the headman of the village and his brother had for some time tampered with the wives of three of the villagers: consequently, on the night in question the latter (brothers occupying the same compound) armed themselves, two with swords and one with a bludgeon, and commenced exterminating their own family first, *viz.*, eight persons: luckily of this number one woman escaped with only wounds, the remainder being killed outright. They then went off to the headman's house and killed him and his servant. They thereafter proceeded towards the headman's brother's house, intending to kill the whole of that family, but on the way they met three persons whom they also severely wounded. When, however, they had got within 50 yards of their ultimate destination, a very plucky Syed, who was present very opportunely at the time, tackled them single-handed, but in return received several severe wounds in the encounter. Some other persons, however, coming up at the moment, the murderers with their arms were secured. Nine persons in all were killed outright, and five were dangerously and two slightly wounded."

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER FORCE.

In addition to giving the United Kingdom a splendid reserve force, writes the *Globe*, the Volunteer movement has been the means of endowing India with an excellent body of fighting men. At first volunteering did not catch hold of the European and Eurasian communities; they shunned the irksomeness of drill. Gradually, however, this unpatriotic feeling gave way to a liking for soldiering, the railway employés being especially, to the front in qualifying themselves as soldiers. At the end of last year, the total Volunteer force in the peninsula amounted to over 21,000 men, nearly all of whom have attained a considerable degree of proficiency. The East Indian Railway corps shows a muster roll of 1,200, the Great Indian Peninsular 1,000, the North-Western 1,000, and the Madras 800. In one particular the force compares favourably with that at home. Horse keep being cheap, it has a fair proportion of cavalry; there are 21 troops and 13 companies of mounted rifles against 53 infantry battalions. Judging from the reports of inspecting officers, marksmanship appears to be held in much esteem among Indian Volunteers. Not only have they their crack shots who can make good shooting at 1,000 yards, but the regulated class-firing is generally above the average of the Home force. This superiority is largely due, no doubt, to the abundance of good ranges and to the Indian Volunteers having, as a rule, more leisure for practice. Were any internal disorder to occur when the Regulars were employed on the frontier, the value of these 21,000 citizen soldiers would be inestimable. Calcutta would have been saved from a disgraceful panic at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857, had it then possessed the Volunteer regiment which now parades on the Maidan.

THE SALVATION ARMY IN CEYLON.

The following piteous paragraph occurs in the *War Cry*:—"We have had much sickness in our ranks this month, (April 1889). Our sick comrades specially need your prayers just now. The staff-captains of Jaffna are both seriously unwell. A fever epidemic is raging there. The Kurunegallee district, too, is in an alarming state. Scores of our soldiers are down with fever, one dear comrade has died, others are dying, and some are so poor that death by starvation stares them in the face. No doubt at this trying time of the year, all our missions can show many suffering; but scarcely any other so terrible a sick list as the above, and must it not be partly due to the unsuitable means adopted especially in connection with the food and clothing of European agents.

SEVENTY HOURS ON A LIFE-BUOY.

Mr. A. M. Battye, engineer of the steamer Gulf of Trinidad, who arrived at Plymouth on Sunday (14 ult.), from Barbadoes, narrates an almost unexampled adventure which befell him during the voyage of that ship. The Gulf of Trinidad, while voyaging from Iquique for Europe, encountered heavy weather, during which, soon after twelve o'clock on a dark night, Battye was washed overboard. The accident was observed on board, and a life-buoy was immediately thrown over and the vessel stopped. Battye sank deeply when reaching the water; but on rising to the surface he struck out swimming, and reached the life-buoy. The way on the steamer had carried her far beyond him, and though a boat was lowered, the prospect of finding him in such weather, and at night, was almost hopeless. Battye soon ceased to see the ship, and when daylight broke he found himself alone on the life-buoy a hundred miles, so far as he knew, from any help. He kept afloat throughout the day, although the heat of the sun was intense. The following night he suffered terribly from being without anything to eat or drink, and in momentary danger of being swallowed by sharks. Another day he held on with amazing endurance, his physical exhaustion and mental anxiety being intense. For the next night he ceased to feel hungry, but suffered from excessive thirst. The third day dawned to find him still in the same position. On the evening of that day a Norwegian barque passed close by him, the steersman of which saw what appeared to be a man in the water. The barque was immediately put about, and a boat lowered, and after a short search found the buoy with Battye still clinging to it, although when taken on board the barque he was insensible. He was treated with great care and kindness by the Norwegians, and, being tranferred to a homeward-bound ship has arrived in Plymouth to tell his marvellous tale. He is a fine young man about twenty-three years of age. The Norwegian captain retained the life-buoy as a memento of the wonderful adventure.

RUSSIAN CONVICTS FOR SAGHALIEN.

An Odessa correspondent writes to the *Daily News*:—A party of over a hundred and twenty convicts, collected from different prisons in Southern Russia, has arrived here, and after passing the medical inspection they were sent on board the Russian man-of-war St. Petersburg, bound for Saghalien. It is remarkable that most of the prisoners are extremely young. One young man of only nineteen years of age, named Karaloff, and of very striking and handsome appearance, is under sentence of twenty years' penal servitude. His crime was the murder of a lady. There is also the chief of a Caucasian band of robbers, Murat Chan Semit Oglu, who, before he was finally taken, received no less than ten bullets in his body. He is sentenced to penal servitude for life, with loss of all civil rights. Two still more noticeable prisoners are a certain baroness and her husband, her former footman, both sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude. The baroness, when quite a young girl, was married to an old baron in Courland. Becoming enamoured of the lackey the baroness poisoned her husband with stryohnine. After the murder was discovered, the man succeeded in escaping, but the baroness was imprisoned. She fell dangerously ill, and was sent to the hospital, from which she escaped; then, having sought out her old lover, she was married to him, and the couple settled in Kovno, where they were found living in the most abject misery. On the way to Odessa a few of the convicts tried to make their escape. One of the prisoners had in his possession a file, and with it quite a large opening was made in the side of the waggon, and some of them were preparing to pass through the aperture when they were discovered and more strictly guarded.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Re. 3-4,

VOLUNTEERS AND THE NEW DRILL BOOK.

Volunteers, at the beginning of the year, had given to them, in common with their regular brethren of the line, a new drill book to learn and digest. Of this compilation, writes a home paper we have something to say:—

To begin with, such plates as reappear have all been cut afresh; and so the diagrams stand out clear and distinct. This is no slight matter; for to some people, who have the gift of "eye memory," a woodcut frequently serves the purpose of half an hour's plodding through explanatory letter-press. In the previous edition it was often hopeless to make out who was who among a medley of officers mounted and dismounted, guides, and markers, especially in those plates where an attempt was made to demonstrate intermediate formations by means of red ink. From the early part of the book disappears the time-honoured Extension Motions, and in place we have Physical Training, which is further defined, in official language, as the bending and stretching of the body, arms, and knees. Sticklers for the old order of things will, however, be gratified to hear that a certain windmill-like swinging around of both arms is still retained under a new name; so likewise that graceful "bend," wherein the recruit stoops over and strives to touch his toes, while he still keeps his legs straight and rigid. One of the new stretches seems to have been inserted with the object of qualifying a soldier to perform the duties of a semaphore; and another stretch gives an awkward recruit much the appearance about the arms and body of a slantwise scarecrow. The Lunge, both as a leg and an arm practice, is now included with squad drill instead of being reserved as a preliminary to bayonet exercise. Quondam adjutants and drill-instructors may experience some astonishment when they read that all this stretching and bending is to be practised to music, and that during certain of these drills the "men may sing," while for others "an air with a chorus should be chosen." The innovations referred to have of course been on view for some time in our garrison towns. They appear to be a decided improvement on what was heretofore very dry and monotonous in the young soldiers' early career, and are unmistakeably highly gratifying to that portion of the British public which derives its knowledge of the military affairs of the State from gazing between the iron railings of a barrack square.

FORMING SQUAD.

To proceed to the movements of bodies of men larger than a squad, we find the old stately wheel of a company abolished. All changes of front are now effected by "forming"; which process, explained to the non-military reader, means that men now, in coming to a new front, always move diagonally across to it, or cut off the corners. The method has long had place in the drill book, but as an alternative; so, as senior officers are apt to be a shade conservative, or prefer to manœuvre by the words of command with which they are most familiar, forming to the front or rear had scarcely come into everyday use. It is now the established and only way of changing front. And here, perhaps, is the opening for saying that the most praiseworthy accomplishment of the compilation is the cutting out, as compared with the old book, of a second or third way of moving from one formation to another. To take the simplest case. Suppose a commanding officer has his battalion in a certain position on one side of the barrack square, and he wishes to take it to some other position on the opposite side. Previous field exercises have given him frequently a varied choice in methods, equally speedy and convenient, of effecting his purpose: the new infantry drill-book practically limits him to one. This is as it should be. A workman is not taught two wholly different ways of driving home a nail, getting up a ladder, sawing in two a plank of wood, or putting in a pane of glass. In old days when drill, and drill only, embraced the whole out-door training of a soldier, there was no great objection to a considerable portion of his time being occupied in learning to execute a series of complicated manœuvres with extreme precision. Such occupation was, at all events, preferable to almost absolute idleness; and at a review or upon State occasions, a display of the pomp of war, if successful, showed that officers and the rank and file had alike been painstaking and attentive. Now-a-days such pageantry, among a certain class of military critics, commands little more respect than a well-achieved cotillon at a regimental ball.

FIRE DISCIPLINE.

Of recent convictions concerning the training of infantry, one of the most settled is that Fire Discipline, as it has come to be called, must be habitually studied and practised, which means that every soldier, in addition to being a good individual shot, should be equally steady at the volley, for this description of firing is, according to the present regulations, to be maintained during the development of the attack until the final stage is reached." Therefore all ranks must spend many more hours than heretofore in the rifle range. If, moreover, our volunteers are to be exercised, to some extent, according to the syllabus now obligatory with the regular forces, in constructing hasty entrenchments, latrines, camp, kitchens, in the supply of ammunition in the field, and in the many other practical subjects detailed in the new drill book, the men will have less time than ever to devote to barrack square work, and should be as much as possible in the open country. Lastly, when we recollect that whatever proficiency the enlisted soldier attains to must be effected under the short service system, we see how inevitably the routine of his daily life was bound to undergo a change. That this change has been brought about by the excision of many formations and movements which were irksome and useless, and by the introduction of much interesting and profitable training officers of the regulars and volunteers should alike be ready to acknowledge; nor should any but the most conservative of parade evolutionists have a sigh over the 50 or so pages of battalion and brigade drill which have been consigned to the past history of military manœuvring.

PARADE INNOVATIONS.

To turn to what is entirely new, most spectators will witness a novel feature when they see the men of each company in succession turn their heads and eyes to the right, on being ordered so to do by their captains, as they pass the reviewing general. Of the few parade innovations, this alone will require some practice by the rank and file, who now, in accordance with certain alterations, receive many executive cautions and reminders which they before had to think about for themselves; though to most of them it must occur as singular that, after all these years of infantry drill, the authorities should have found it necessary to bring in a fresh way of forming fours and of sizing a company. Upon officers falls, in several manœuvres, the harder task of first forgetting old and familiar words of command, and then having ready the new to their lips. There is an altered system of attack, but the change is in detail rather than in principle; so that lookers-on, where it may be practised, will only see what they would as spectators of a real fight, namely, the advance of successive waves of rifles, pushing on until the position may be carried or retirement becomes necessary. We must add that under the heading, "Tactics as influenced by Fire," there are 20 pages of general guidance which all ranks of all branches of the army will do well to study, and which we hope to see bearing fruit this very Easter. Further, we expect to find attention paid to those paragraphs directing that the casualties which would occur in action, and the gaps they would cause, must be simulated at drill; while it would be well if the rules, now for the first time clearly laid down for supplying ammunition to troops during the progress of an engagement, were also practised so far as possible. Such corps as purpose taking advantage of their coming outing to improve themselves in outpost duty have a re-written and considerably enlarged section on the subject to consult. And lastly, should there be any companies or larger bodies keen enough soldiers to prefer instruction after dark to their beds, they will find in the new drill-book "The Conduct of Operations by Night" comprehensively handled for general information and trial.

Everyone, writes an American contemporary, has seen a broken shaft erected over the grave of some youth of fine promise, but an unfinished monument, commemorating an unhappy love affair, is surely a quite unique memorial. Such a one exists near Fredericksburg, Virginia. Washington's mother is buried there. A patriotic and wealthy Northerner lately visited the spot. While in the neighbourhood he met a fair daughter of the Washingtons. Captivated at first sight, the Yankee Crœsus offered his heart and fortune. During their courtship they often strolled to the hallowed grave. Seized by a remarkable filial fervour for the mother of his country, the ardent lover determined that the sacred spot should be marked by a monument befitting its historic associations. Orders were given for the erection of a handsome shaft, and it was rising towards completion when, pressed for a decisive answer, Miss Washington gave a decisive "No." The disappointed lover departed, first ordering that work be suspended on the monument, which stands as a warning to every lover to make sure of a bride before erecting tombstones to the ancestors of the object of his adoration.

AN AFGHAN DERVISH IN BUDAPEST.

Professor Arminius Vambery, in *Good Words*, says, it would make a highly interesting picture, were I to write a paper on the character, adventures, and appearance of those strange but remarkable Asiatics who called upon me in Budapest whilst on their pilgrimage to the tomb of the *Father of Roses*. They really deserve such a picture, but I shall limit myself to one, who lately visited me, who may be called the most interesting, and this is Mohammed Naim, a native of Kandahar and a member of the Kaker tribe of the Afghan nation. He is thus described:—

He is a young man of twenty-five years, with fine masculine features, so frequently to be met with amongst the mountaineers beyond the Suleiman range, with an ebony-black, well-shaped beard and sparkling eyes, of a slender but well-proportioned stature, and what is most striking, of an out-spoken, free bearing, approaching a little to the usual Afghan haughtiness, in marked contrast to the motley rags hanging down from his *djubbe* (overcoat) and from his *entari* (inner garment). In entering my room, and after bestowing upon me the orthodox salutation, he begins by giving what may be called a *resume* of his travels, from which I learn that, as a *murid* (disciple) of the Kadri order, he left three years ago his native town for Bokhara where he stayed a couple of weeks, and after returning *via* Herat, he made up his mind to visit India. "Beyond the Oxus," says Naim, "I had opportunity to see Russian unbelievers, now I wanted to know also their English fellow-believers, and I went beyond the Bolan to satisfy my curiosity." Questioned about the comparative value of both these Christian nations, the Afghan dervish wittingly remarked that it is only the black colour of their unbelief in which they do not differ from each other; but as to their special characteristics he found the Russians, although rude in appearance, not so strong as the English, who are much wiser and consequently stronger. The Russians seemed to him like plucky young men of twenty-five, whilst the Sirkars in Hindustan betray the vigour and earnestness of a man in his fortieth year. As to the future destinies of his own nation, the dervish remarked to me, "The Afghans, a heap of silly, unruly, and uneducated children, can scarcely come into account, when viewed from the menacing attitude taken by Russia and by England; they must fall, and they will fall either to the one or to the other, and I would give preference to the latter for the simple reason, that one benefits more from the rod of a wise master than from the kiss of a foolish one."

Putting aside the political speculations of this religious vagabond, I found a particular interest in his account of the various reasons which brought him from the centre of the Mohammedan world to a purely Christian country. From Hindustan he went to Arabia, from there to Egypt, and across Syria and Asia Minor to Constantinople. From the last named place he visited Bulgaria and Bosma, where he first heard of Gul Baba, the saint whose tomb forms the extreme western point of the Moslem world; and in spite of the Christian character of the country, he decided at once to go there, to perform a pilgrimage; or, to use the proper expression, to satisfy his boundless craving for travel and for seeing foreign countries and societies. Judging the world and mankind from the point of view of his fanatic and cruel countrymen, the goodly Afghan was greatly surprised on seeing that the Christians, or those whom he learned to know as the very embodiment of unbelief and wickedness, far from doing him any harm, have richly bestowed upon him all kinds of charities, behaving towards him quite disinterestedly and helping him in every way, although he was unable to speak to them, excepting a few word horribly distorted through his foreign pronunciation. Strange to say, my Afghan guest was so unable to read and to write his own or any other Oriental language that I had to write down for him in Hungarian single sentences for his daily intercourse with the people of the country. The paper scrap carrying the sentence "Give me some bread, milk, water, &c.," he stuck in the fore part of his turban, whilst the other bearing the inscription. "Pray give me shelter for the night," he concealed in the posterior part of his head-dress. Other bits of paper, lifeless interpreters in a foreign country, he concealed in various parts of his tattered garment, and provided with an introduction to the chiefs of villages and towns, the Afghan successfully visited the far outlying districts of Hungary and collected a good sum of money for travelling expenses, at all events far more than what charity in Mohammedan countries would have afforded.

When returning to Budapest, Mohammed Naim called upon me. He related to me the details of his extraordinary adventures, and the impression produced upon him through his dumb intercourse with the people is highly interesting. Judging men and things from an Afghan point of view, he was at a loss to find an explanation for the kindheartedness shown to him by a nation so utterly different in religion, morals, and habits. He very naturally arrived at the conclusion, that his own countrymen, agitated by an incomprehensible mode of thinking, are rude, cruel, and certainly inferior to the Christians among whom he wandered. "My Afghan brethren," he said, "by caring too much for the salvation of men belonging to another creed, are certainly acting against the rules of hospitality and humanity, whilst the Christians, by caring little or nothing for religious differences, really fulfil towards their fellow-creatures all the duties of humanity and of social intercourse." This he gladly admitted, but, on the other hand, he staunchly adhered to the superiority of his Mohammedan religion, and curious were the motives with which he tried to justify his opinion. "The Jews," he said, "accept and follow Moses as their prophet; the Christians, by accepting Moses and Jesus, have got two leaders, and are in advance of the Jews; whilst we Mohammedans, by accepting Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed, have got three leaders, and are therefore ahead of all as regards spiritual guidance, for a people led by three leaders is certainly less exposed to lose its way, or to stumble on the path which leads to truth. In the course of his further conversation he nevertheless felt himself obliged to confess that the Christian world is in the ascendency over the Moslem world, and that sooner or later all Islam will be subdued by the overwhelming power of the active, strong, and just men of Europe. The downfall of the Mohammedans he finds inevitable, but he ascribes it rather to the sinful negligence and religious laxity of his fellow-believers than to the higher level of the Christian religion.

HER MAJESTY'S GENERALS.

That long-suffering body, the general officers of Her Majesty, writes the *Broad Arrow*, have just received a slight concession in a modification of the existing rules governing appointments to honorary colonelcies. Since the introduction of the linked battalion system, whereby two general officers found themselves in company at the head of the new territorial regiments, it has been the practice to leave unfilled any vacancy that occurred in the honorary colonelcy of a single battalion, and by this means, in no less than twenty-five cases, ranging from the Royal Inniskillings to the Dublin Fusiliers, a number of regiments, brought together under the new system of links, have found themselves under one general officer as honorary colonel. It was consequently understood when General Maxwell, colonel of the 1st battalion Border Regiment, died last month, that the vacancy would be absorbed, as Sir Henry Daubeny was already at the head of the second battalion of the Border Regiment. It, however, was decided to set aside the existing rule in favour of an old and distinguished 34th officer—General Sir Richard Kelly,—whose appointment has accordingly been gazetted and with this excellent precedent, the second battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which has recently lost its honorary colonel in General Dennies, C.B., will, no doubt, look to the nomination of a suitable successor.

MR. IRVING IN BERLIN.

The Berlin Theatre was filled during the few nights, before the mail left England, with big houses drawn together to witness "Julius Cæsar and the Merchant of Venice," which Herr Ludwig Barnay, formerly a member of the Meiningen troupe, produced in honour of the visit of Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, who were present on each occasion, and followed the performances with great interest. After the performance Herr Barnay gave an entertainment in honour of his English visitors, who had thus an opportunity of meeting some representative people. Mr. Irving and his party were returned to London to-day, to resume work at the Lyceum on Saturday (20th ult.) and to prepare for producing "The Bells," with the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice," at Sandringham on Thursday, the 25th ult., before the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is not improbable, says the *Times'* correspondent at Berlin, that Mr. Irving and Miss Terry will return to Berlin next year to take part in a benefit performance at Herr Barnay's theatre in aid of the fund for ailing and indigent actors—an act which could scarcely fail to have something like the importance of an international incident. But, the correspondent says, there is no truth whatever in the rumour that Mr. Irving contemplates taking over an English company to play "Faust."

STATISTICS OF IDLENESS.

While taking the census of Massachusetts for 1885, Colonel Wright, says *Belford's Magazine*, (U.S.A.), thoroughly canvassed the subject of the unemployed in that State, the result being published in the report of the Bureau of Labour for 1887.

Out of a total of 816,470 persons employed in gainful occupations in Massachusetts in 1885, 241,589, or 29·59 per cent. were unemployed, our contemporary continues. The duration of the idleness varied greatly in different industries and localities, but the average loss of time was 4·11 months per year for each of the unemployed. Over 29 per cent. of Massachusetts protected working men idle for over four months of each year! The idleness of 241,589 persons for 4·11 months is equivalent to 82,744 persons unemployed for an entire year. This is nearly 11 per cent. of the entire population employed in gainful pursuits. Idleness, that is, enforced idleness, increased 110 per cent. in Massachusetts between 1879 and 1885; and this average time unemployed is net average, as the 10,758 persons, whose loss of time at their "principal occupation" or trade was partially made up by securing "other occupations" and "odd jobs," are separately tabulated, and the amount of works at "other occupations," is deducted from their loss of time at "principal occupation," thus giving a net average of the time wholly unoccupied at any sort of labour.

In the manufacturing of agricultural implements, a protected industry that, being carried on in factories, needs not stop for weather, 69·1 per cent., of all persons employed are idle 4·12 months per year; whereas of farm labourers, whose occupation is unprotected and whose employment is wholly at the mercy of season, only 30·19 are idle during any part of the year, while 69·81 per cent. find steady employment the year around.

Carpenters, also, whose labour is unprotected and dependent largely upon season, report 52·82 per cent. steadily employed, with 47·18 per cent. idle three months in the year.

Compositors and printers number 4,541 in the State, only 450, or 9·91 per cent., of whom are idle during any part of the year, while 90·09 per cent. find steady work.

I think no fair estimate of the number of unemployed in 1885 could be much under 1,900,000, and I believe on fair estimate of the present number of idle persons wishing employment and unable to find it, can be placed lower than 1,500,000. At least 6,000,000 of persons ordinarily employed are in enforced idleness from two to five months in the year, and thus forced to consume, while seeking work, the little it was possible to save during their six or eight months of employment.

It is not the purpose of this paper to consider the causes for this tremendous aggregate of enforced idleness. Doubtless much of it is due to the frantic attempts of combinations to control prices by limiting production. Protected by laws of Congress from competition with the industries of other nations, under the guise of "protection to American labour," the combined steel industries of the country pay the Vulcan Steel Works of St. Louis 400,000 dols. to stand idle, thus throwing its workmen out of employ! The Waverly Stone Ring pays quarries thousands of dollars—in one instance, 4,500 dols. per year—to do nothing. The salt works along the Kanawha were bought up by the American Salt Manufacturers Association, and have never employed a man since. Thus is American labour protected! The Standard Oil Company buys up competitors and dismantles their works. The tack manufacturers buy out a refractory fellow who would not join the pool, and not a wheel has turned since. The Western Lead and Shot Association buys the shot-tower at Dubuque, Iowa, to keep men from working there. A leading politician and prominent office-holder of Illinois goes to Washington to prevent the tariff reduction on jute bagging proposed by the Mills bill, and pleads manfully for the poor American working-man, though his own bagging mill has been idle for three years, while he draws a dividend from the pool for "limiting production," greater than he could realise by running his works. It doth not yet appear that his idle workmen have shared in the profits he derives from their idleness.

That very much of this idleness is caused by these attempts on the part of protected industries to limit the production of commodities at home, is probably true. That voluntary immigration into a country already cursed with a large idle population is the cause of much of it is probably also true; but not so great an extent as the imported contract foreign labour. Voluntary immigrants usually come intending to go far west and take up land. They come with intelligent purposes, and intelligently carry them out. The imported labourers are of a very different type.

A Pennsylvania newspaper states:—"There were six hundred and forty Bulgarians just from Europe, by way of Castle Garden, marched to the mouth of a coal-shaft at Johnstown yesterday and halted at the entrance like soldiers. On the opposite side of a close board fence six hundred and forty of the old miners marched out and were discharged. The new men, great, burly, blank-faced fellows then marched into the dark hole and took up the task laid down by the malcontents. We doubt if one of the new arrivals know a word of English, or how much they were to receive for their labour. What grand opportunities these animals will have to study the beauties of our institutions!"

There is in New York a company, with a capital of 50,000 dols., chartered by the State to furnish Italian and Hungarian labourers, in defiance of the laws of Congress. That a committee has been appointed to "investigate" this matter of the importation of foreign labour under contract would be a healthful sign, had not these investigations become so diseased by contamination with corporate influences that most of them end at the "gate." The immigration for the first six months of 1888 exceeds that of any year since 1880, and it must follow that a vast percentage of this is either imported under contract, or, what amounts to the same thing, deceived by the lying promises of the agents of those interested in flooding the American labour market. There is certainly no crying need for additional labourers in this country, except to accomplish the purposes of a circular not long ago issued from a New York banking house, stating that "to check the demands of labour for excessive wages, it is necessary to augment the tide of immigration to the United States." The excessive demands of labour average 1·160 dols. per day.

THE ENGLAND V. SCOTLAND FOOTBALL MATCH.

The eighteenth international contest between England and Scotland was decided at Kennington Oval on Saturday afternoon, 13th ult. The weather was cold and dull; but nevertheless about 10,000 spectators witnessed the match. No alterations took place in the teams, though a change was made in the position of the Scotch players, J. Kelly going to his old place at centre half-back, and G. Dewar going right half-back.

The Englishmen, who won the toss, chose the Clayton-street goal, and Oswald kicked-off for Scotland, who had a strong wind in their faces. After some good play on both sides, Goodall finished up a short run with a shot which completely beat the keeper, and placed the first goal to the credit of England; and some time after Weir scored out of a scrimmage by a capital shot. Nearly half-time the Scots were still acting on the defensive; but within a minute of the interval the visitors rushed down, and a determined onslaught followed, during which Kelly sent the ball through just as the whistle had sounded for crossing over. A goal was claimed; but the whistle having sounded, the point was not allowed, and England changed sides, leading by 2 goals to 0.

After crossing over the Scotchmen had the advantage of the wind, and at once asserted their superiority. For fifteen minutes, however, the play was stubbornly fought without any decisive result; then Munro put in a smart run and scored a goal for the Scots, amid cheers. Encouraged by this, the visitors played with renewed vigour. During some hard work Macpherson came in contact with one of his comrades, and the game was stopped for five minutes. Nothing serious, however, occurred, and he was able to continue playing. Play had not been restarted more than a minute or two before the Scots became very aggressive, and shots followed fast and furious, the last of which, from Oswald, Moon found himself unable to cope with, which placed the scores "two all" amidst much excitement. Not many minutes afterwards the Scotchmen were again attacking, and M'Laren, from half-back, sent in a shot which baffled Moon, who, although he tried hard, just failed to stop the ball. The game continued to be vigorously contested to the end, but no further point was scored, and the Scotchmen won by three goals to two.

The visitors were certainly the better side, and had a lot of hard luck; but at the same time, after England had obtained at half-time the lead of two goals to none, they ought most decidedly to have kept in front. The left wing was the Englishmen's weak point; but the whole side, except perhaps the two Walters, lacked combination, and perhaps pluck also.

The umpires were Messrs. J. A. Crerar (Scotland) and J. C. Clegg (Sheffield), while Mr. J. Sinclair (Irish Association) officiated as the referee. Of the eighteen matches now played Scotland have won eleven, England three, and the remaining four were drawn. The difference between the two countries in the matter of scoring is nothing like what the relative totals of victories would lead one to imagine. England has scored thirty-four goals to fifty-one—just two-fifths of the aggregate.

ABOUT THE ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

A book just published by Mr. John Murray contains a deal of entertaining and instructive reading about "The Railways of England," which is the title of the work. The author is Mr. W. M. Acworth—a name resembling with curious closeness that of Hackworth, one of the railway pioneers. One day Mr. Acworth conceived the idea of writing a magazine article about railways. His topic, writes a contemporary, proved too big for that purpose; but the article has been expanded into a book without losing the charm of a gossipy contribution to periodical literature.

A chapter of history in this book, says the *Daily News*, precedes nine other chapters describing the *status quo* on all our main lines. The material for contrast is therefore abundant. It is striking to read that in February, 1842, it was publicly recorded that "Her Majesty never travels by railway. Prince Albert almost invariably accompanies the Queen, but patronises the Great Western Railway generally, when compelled to come up from Windsor alone. The prince, however, has been known to say, "Not quite so fast next time, Mr. Conductor, if you please." It was not until June of the same year that the Queen made her first railway trip on the same railway. The Queen Dowager, however, was a frequent passenger by the London and Birmingham Railway, and she also in June, 1842, made her first trip by the South Western to the Isle of Wight. Everybody for himself can supply the contrast now when Queen Victoria takes so many railway journeys, and when the Queen's train is so often spoken about. But it seems we have no right to call it a train.

THE QUEEN'S TRAIN.

Mr. Acworth, describing the railway accommodation at the disposal of the Queen and other Royal personages, says:—

"The Queen's Train," it may be remarked, is a misnomer to start with. There is no such train. Two saloons there are close-coupled and connected by a gangway, that are reserved for her Majesty's exclusive and personal use, which never leave Wolverton, except to carry her to or from Balmoral; but that is all. The rest of the Royal train is made up with such saloons or other vehicles of the Company's ordinary rolling stock as may on any particular occasion be required. Nor are the Royal saloons themselves in any way very remarkable. One thing to be noticed is that they are entered by a folding carriage-step, a survival, doubtless, from the days when platforms were not yet of a uniform and sufficient height. The floors are deeply carpeted, and the sides and roof thickly padded with quilted silk, to deaden the noise and vibration of the train from which, as is well known, her Majesty suffers. To reduce this to a minimum, she—by her own desire—travels to and from Scotland at a speed markedly below that which the meanest of her subjects can command any evening in the week for the modest payment of a good deal less than one penny per mile. One of the saloons is fitted as a bedroom, the other as a sitting-room, and between the two is a lavatory, whose basin and fittings in metal, chased and gilt, deserve to be mentioned as a real work of art. These saloons are, it should be added, now more than twenty years old. Since they were built the art of railway carriage construction has advanced with rapid strides, and the North Western authorities would willingly, if permitted, replace them with new ones. Her Majesty is content with two saloons. The late Emperor William, on his travels, was accustomed to use three connected together: the first, a day saloon hung with blue damask, with a *coupe* at one end, in which he usually stood or sat in a high chair when passing either through a large town or else through fine scenery; the second carriage contained a study and a dressing-room, while the third was the Emperor's bedroom, and contained the camp bed which he always used.

SOME ROYAL CARRIAGES.

The military simplicity of King William's accomodation would have looked but Spartan by the side of the train of the late Emperor of the French, which consisted of nine carriages "communicating with each other by tastefully decorated bridges." To say nothing of dressing-rooms, bed-room, dining-room, kitchen, and wine-cellar, there was "a handsome sitting-room furnished with chairs, ottomans, pictures, clocks, and chandeliers;" a study containing an "elegant writing-table, a clock in the style of the Renaissance, a thermometer, a barometer and a telegraph apparatus;" and, last but not least, "a conservatory for the choicest flowers." In 1875 this train was purchased by the Czar, refitted, redecorated, and enlarged, till it now consists of no less than fifteen saloons running on ninety wheels, whose gauge can be adjusted to suit either the ordinary European or the special Russian width of line. In this train, which, in addition to eight sleeping-carriages, comprises also, *inter alia*, a boudoir for the Czarina and a nursery for her children, the Russian royal family returned last year from their visit to Copenhagen. The Queen is not the only person who keeps private saloons at Wolverton. Close by may be seen a carriage with the Prince of Wales's feathers blazoned on the panels, and beside it a second with the much more imposing-looking ducal arms of Sutherland, whose bearer, not as Duke of Sutherland but as owner of Trentham, is an hereditary director of the North Western.

The Queen, we learn from another passage in Mr. Acworth's book, is not herself responsible for the great precautions taken by the railway authorities when she travels. She expressed a wish some years ago that the same care should be taken for the safety of the meanest of her people as of her own, and for some time she came and went on one particular line unannounced, exposed to the same risks as everybody else. But now it appears there is "a perfect library of documents" referring to only one recent journey from Balmoral to Windsor. "Not to mention a time-table printed in gold for the use of the distinguished passengers a neat card showing the gradients of the road along which the train travels, and a plan of the train, indicating the saloon which each person is to occupy, the telegraph arrangements imply that on the North Western line alone some 350 telegrams shall be sent. As for the instructions to the staff, they occupy six closely-printed folio pages and give the time of the train past every signal-box from Ballater to Windsor."

STATE ACCOMMODATION.

Early in the "forties," when the Queen first attempted a railway journey, other monarchs were not yet allowed to do so. Louis Philippe was prevented by his Ministers from travelling to his chateau at Bizy by special train, and was obliged, for greater security, to be content with post horses. The English judges who went by special train from Euston to try the Stafford rioters, were considered to have done quite a condescending thing, and Lord Abinger, in the Court of Exchequer, held it to be tyranny to require a witness to travel by rail. But it became a case of Hobson's choice, except to those who, like Louis Philippe, could afford the luxury of post horses. The passenger coaches dropped off one by one, and there appeared in the newspapers of the day a series of melancholy announcements such as this, which saw the light in October, 1842:—"A few years since ninety-four coaches used to pass through St. Albans daily. On Saturday last the Leeds express, formerly called 'The Sleepy Leeds,' which has been on the road upwards of a hundred years, ceased running, it being no longer a profitable speculation, and it is said another out of the four remaining is likely soon to follow the example." Six or seven months later it was recorded that out of eighty mail-coaches that used to leave the General Post Office in London for the country, only eight were running. In this revolution many trades, besides that of the coach drivers, suffered. But new businesses were opened up; and the "Butter Wives" of Barnard Castle Market, for example, were not a little surprised by the advent through the railways of Cockney merchants who sent up the prices twopence a pound directly, and were not even then deterred from buying all they could get for the London market. How this traffic in produce and in goods of all kinds for the London and other markets was to develop the railway companies themselves, had not anything like an adequate notion. Mr. Acworth's book gives us some striking sketches of the goods traffic of the modern railways. His details of the marvellous extent and complexity of that traffic give a new zest to the old story of which he reminds us in these words: "'Coal!' a certain Mr. B., of the London and Birmingham, is reported to have exclaimed, when it was first suggested that his railway should carry so humble a commodity, 'why, they'll be asking us to carry dung next!'" Mr. Acworth tells this story in connection with the development of the Midland Railway, which originated, as he reminds us, in the desire of the Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire coal masters to find an outlet towards the South for the products of their pits; but he might have also shown how even the carrying of manures, to which Mr. B. referred with such disgust, has, so far from being a despised source of traffic revenue, assumed immense importance in modern times.

THE LITTLE FIRE-HORSE.

If we want to recall how people wrote about the introduction of railways more than half a century ago, what more charming specimen can we have than Fanny Kemble's description of her drive with George Stephenson, reproduced by M. Acworth, in which she speaks affectionately of the little fire-horse with coals for its oats, declares herself inclined to pat it, and says, that with its master she is "horribly in love?" She says:—

"You can't imagine how strange it seemed to be journeying on thus, without any visible cause of progress other than the magical machine, with the flying white breath and rhythmical unvarying pace, between these rocky walls, which are already clothed with moss, and ferns and grasses; and, when I reflected that these great masses of stone had been cut asunder to allow our passage thus far below the surface of the earth, I felt as if no fairy tale was ever half so wonderful as what I saw. Bridges were thrown from side to side across the top of these cliffs, and the people looking down upon us from them seemed like pigmies standing in the sky. I must be more concise though, or I shall want room . . . . . We had now come fifteen miles, and stopped where the road traversed a wide and deep valley. Stephenson made me alight, and led me down to the bottom of this ravine, over which, in order to keep his road level, he has thrown a magnificent viaduct of nine arches, one of which is 70 feet high, through which we saw the whole of this beautiful little valley. It was lovely and wonderful beyond all words."

TEN MILES AN HOUR.

Fanny Kemble's sensation were those of a lady travelling on an engine at ten miles an hour. In 1842 Prince Albert said to his conductor, "Not quite so fast, please," though in the following spring the average speed on all the railway lines was computed before the Statistical Society as only 21¼ miles; while the fastest average speed was 36 miles an hour between London and Bishop's Stortford. Compare this with the present-day performances of the Great Western, or of the Great Northern, to whom, says Mr. Acworth in a severe comparison with foreign railway compan

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ADMIRAL PORTER, of the United States navy, has written two papers on the "Naval War of the Future," which are interesting in view of the proposed additions to our own fleets. For purposes of illustration, he imagines a war as existing between Great Britain and France, and considers the probable behaviour of what are thought to be the best ships of both sides and of other engines of war. According to the Admiral, the ships come very badly out of the contest. Thus, while an artillery duel is going on between the line-of-battle ships, "several speedy little craft, flying the English flag, run athwart the advancing French line, and then disappear in the cloud of powder smoke that hangs upon the waters. . . . Soon a number of the French ships drift helplessly here and there, their propellers tied fast in the mesh of iron wires left buoyed up by the mysterious little vessels. Then a mite of a torpedo boat jams a spar torpedo against the biggest of the enemy's ships and blows her up; she was prepared to pierce 20 inches of armour, but not for the mouse gnawing a match in her magazine."

"The only effective work is done by the torpedo boats and similar mischievous craft, the result of the contest being the withdrawal of both fleets." Admiral Porter comes to the conclusion that the modern fleet has not fulfilled its promise, while the dynamite principle, as applied to projectiles, is gaining ground day by day, and he gives it as his opinion that two or three small craft, armed with long-range dynamite shell guns, would be more than a match for the most powerful ironclad afloat. He quotes a recent experiment, where a wrought-iron rifled gun, weighing about 10 tons and 7 inches in calibre, was loaded with 23 lbs. of powder and a projectile of 122 lbs., the latter containing 2¾ lbs. of dynamite, and fired against a 7-inch iron turret weighing about 13 tons. On the explosion of impact, the turret was carried bodily 25 feet, and the plates were torn violently apart. The launching of the Vesuvius the other day, with its Zalinski gun equipment, is a new departure in naval affairs that will be watched with the closest interest.

French cavalry officers, according to the *St. James' Gazette*, are just now much excited, if not incensed, by a circular from the Minister of War directing a non-commissioned officer and a five-year-old horse from every regiment to be sent to Paris to learn the training system of Lieutenant Van der Howe, of the Belgian Cavalry. To have to learn from *les braves Belges* is bad enough; but to be taught the system by Fillis, the well-known trainer—"a circus groom!"—in person, to the exclusion of the whole cavalry force and the school of Samur, that indeed fills the cup. The object aimed at by the War Office is to test and adopt the Howe and Fillis plan of breaking a horse to cavalry work in sixty lessons, which would be an immense advantage if it could be proved of practical application to requisitioned horses in case of a sudden mobilisation.

The Admiralty have granted an important concession to the young engineers of the navy by shortening the period of service of assistant engineers, before promotion, by a year. The alteration is to be carried into effect by allowing the time passed at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, to count.

We hear that the Lords of the Admiralty have telegraphed to the Duke of Edinburgh requesting him to return from Malta to England overland, in order that the court of inquiry respecting the salvage operations after the Sultan was stranded may be opened as soon as possible. The Duke had intended to go home in his flagship the Alexandra, which is to pay off at Chatham.

The Australia, 12, new first-class, armoured cruiser, which has just been prepared for sea at Chatham, in readiness for the mobilization of the navy, underwent a trial of her machinery in Prince's Channel on Saturday, the result of which was unsatisfactory. She returned to the Nore on Saturday night, and, after her defects have been made good, she will proceed to sea for another trial.

General Sir Michael Biddulph, K.C.B., who has been employed since February, 1886, as president of the Ordnance Committee at the War Office, is about to vacate that position. Endeavours are now being made to find a successor. The military authorities sent in the name of Lieutenant-General G. Le M. Tupper, R. A. This nomination did not meet with favour on the part of the Secretary of State for War. The offer was made to and declined by Major-General W. H. Goodenough, C.B., Inspector-General of Artillery. Major-General R. J. Hay, Governor of the Royal Military Academy, was then mentioned; but it is doubted whether he will care to give up his comfortable berth at Woolwich. The appointment is worth £1,500 a year and is tenable for three years.

There has been some slight friction, writes a service paper, between the Treasury and the Admiralty over some items of expenditure not absolutely provided for in the Estimates of last year. And even up to this moment the purse-bearers are obdurate with respect to the illumination of the Jubilee fleet at Spithead, because the blue lights were burned without actual Treasury sanction. Some source will have to be found to make good the £1,000 thus used.

"It were better to forget," may be suggested as a suitable motto for the resuscitated Honourable Artillery Company. The other night all was sunshine—figuratively speaking—while loyal toasts were the order of the evening, in strange contrast to reports as to the reception of the late Captain General's name by a certain section of the Company on a recent occasion. The guns are "home again," and the rifles, too. In fact, it appears that the former were only removed to Woolwich to be "done up." A vast amount of mutual admiration, combined with songs, conviviality, and a general determination to let bygones be bygones, went far to make up a presumably pleasant evening.

Admiral Scott has come forward in a letter, in an evening contemporary, in praise of Captain Kane, of the Calliope, who showed great judgment and good seamanship. The Admiral says it seems quite clear that the Vandalia, of 2,100 tons, and steaming about seven knots, and the Nipsic, of 1,373 tons, and steaming eleven knots, could not have been forced against such a hurricane of wind and heavy sea as prevailed when the Calliope slipped her cable and barely managed to move ahead. The German ship, Alder, of 884 tons, and eleven knots speed at her best, was in a similar position as to insufficient power to contend against the gale; and the Eber, of 1,550 tons, though larger, was not heavy enough to have made headway against the waves. The probability also is that the Olga, of 2,169 tons and an indicated horse-power of 2,397, would have been equally unable to cope with the force of so violent a gale, and consequently would have been wrecked immediately after slipping her cables. The largest vessel in Apia Bay was the U. S. ship Trenton, of 3,000 tons, but of only 3,100 horse-power.

Whilst wishing every success to all who can in any way contribute towards finding employment for our pensioners and discharged soldiers, we fear that the Army Floral Association has not hit the right nail on the head in bringing out this latest scheme. The number of men who can be profitably employed in selling such perishable articles as bouquets is hardly large enough to warrant the expense which the Association must incur, while purchasers will, we fear, be few. We trust that the philanthropic individuals who have taken the matter up will, if they fail in this venture, be enabled to find other employment for the men now on their books.

Apropos of the announcement that the naval manœuvres of this year will begin by a Review on July 16 at Portsmouth, a service paper has been told on good authority that the Emperors of Germany and Italy have both been invited to attend, and have accepted the invitation. The Review will therefore take place, but the exact date is not yet fixed, and will depend on several matters. All the vessels which are to operate in the subsequent manœuvres will be present, and also several others, but a definite list and programme has not yet been drawn up. Until an authoritative statement on the subject is made in the House, all reports must be looked at with great suspicion.

The American corvette Pensacola, which, while preparing for service at Samoa, has been swamped in dry dock by a storm and tidal wave at "Portsmouth Navy Yard," is a wooden vessel of 3,000 tons displacement, and was launched at Pensacola, Florida, so long ago as 1859. She took part in the Civil War. The name of the Navy yard in which this curious accident happened is given as Portsmouth; but the official name for the yard opposite Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is Kittery (Maine), as that of the yard at Boston is Charlestown, that of the yard at Norfolk, Virginia is Gosport, that of the yard near Philadelphia is Lea-ne Island, and that of the yard near San Francisco is Mare Island. The non-use of the official names is a fruitful source of mistakes. In this particular case, the real scene of the disaster was not a Navy yard at all, but a Government dry dock which exists at Portsmouth, Virginia, where, beyond the dock, there is no naval establishment.

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THE DAWN OF ANOTHER DAY.

"Out of eternity this new day is born,
Into eternity at night doth return.
Behold it aforetime no eyes ever did,
So soon it for ever from all eyes is hid.
Here hath been dawning another blue day.
Think, wilt thou let it slip useless away?"
—*Tennyson.*

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, 4th June, 1877.
SIR,—Will you to-day allow me to present you with this Testimonial and Poem on your justly celebrated FRUIT SALT. Being the writer for several first class London Magazines, and my occupation being a very sedentary one, I came here for a few weeks, in order to see what change of air would do for me, and at the wish of some personal friends of mine here I have taken ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and the good results accruing therefrom have been my reason for addressing you.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A LADY.

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It acts like some magician's charm;
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And what the best in every way,
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"MANY sick people looked upon mean a physician. For a long time we had been in the centre of Africa without any medical man. Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a dose of Eno's Fruit Salt. The poor fellow came back next morning much better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of Fruit Salt was done; it was a favourite both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—"Africana," by the Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.

INDIA AND ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Dilbrughar, Upper Assam, India, March 6th, 1880. "Dear Sir,—I desire to state the advantage which I, and many others in this part of the world, have derived from your FRUIT SALT. Unlike other saline Aperients, it is not lowering in its action. I have used it on board ship in tropical latitudes, and both there and here I can honestly bear witness that its use has warded off fever over and over again. When taken in time it is invaluable. It is most popular in this part of North Eastern Asiatic India. From my extreme individual inconvenience arising from publicity I do not wish my name to appear, and merely subscribe myself, most truly yours, 'A PLANTER.'—J. C. ENO."

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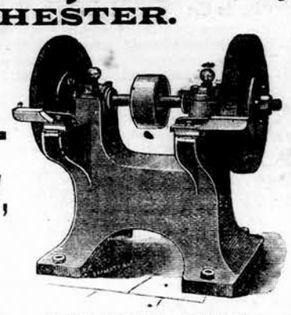

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They are provided with the usual regulator for fast and slow, besides being carefully adjusted. The whole has a neat appearance. They are not to be had in the bazars of India, being yet too expensive for actual Trade. Warranty paper accompany each Watch.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**
GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS:
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquito Bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. — W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. — H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

To be had of the Manufacturer and Proprietor,

F. H. BOWDEN,

15 Armenian Street, Madras, and
43, King William Street, London, E.C.

And of respectable Chemists, and general dealers everywhere.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
43, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

F. Henry

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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the aninal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retainit more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

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Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN view of the present legislation on the part of the Indian Government for the prohibition of the fraudulent imitation of Trade Marks, Messrs. J. PICKERING & SONS, of Sheffield, England, draw attention to the following which are Registered in their name, and distinguish the undermentioned goods.

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Class 50 *No.* 3266
Pickering's Razor Paste.
For Sharpening Razors, Surgical Instruments, &c.

Class 50 *No.* 3266
Pickering's Furniture Polish.
For Cleaning and Polishing Furniture of all kinds.

Class 50 *No.* 3266
Pickering's Plate Powder.
For Polishing Gold, Silver and Electro-plate.

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Waterproof Harness Blacking.
For Black Leather Harness, Carriage Aprons, &c.

Class 50 *No.* 3266
Sheffield Knife Powder.
For Table Knives, Fire Irons, &c.

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For Stoves, Grates, and Ironwork generally.

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For Cleaning and Polishing Old Oak and other Furniture.

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

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